p142

G. M. 1913
161. g 13
Sl. No: 1-31

List of leading officials nobles Personages in Mysore.

No 9103.
14.12.14

G.R.S. 11] 1913-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Gen-Misc)

NOTES.

G.M. - File No. 161-13

FILE HEADING.

List of leading officials, nobles and personages.

From

The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

No. 5312 Dated 1-9-1913 Received 1-9-1913.

Diary No. 1598	Enclos. 1	Spare Copies. -	Serial No. 1.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Requests that the list of leading officials, nobles and personages may hereafter be compiled quinquennially, beginning with the commencement of the year 1914, on the lines of the book entitled "Chiefs & Leading families in Rajputana" and that in order to keep it up to date addenda & corrigenda slips may be furnished half-yearly soon after the publication of the Honours Gazette of the 1st January & the King-Emperor's birthday.

NOTES AND ORDERS.

(1) A list of leading officials, nobles and personages in the State was furnished in 1893, in compliance with a requisition from the Residency, for purposes of reference in the Foreign Office, and the additions and corrections to be made in that list

NOTES—First Sheet.

GPB—35,000—15-6-12

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from time to time have till now been intimated in the form of an annual return sent to the Residency about the Middle of May.

(2) There has been no definite instruction as to the classes of individuals to be included in this list. The practice has been to furnish the particulars required in the form of a statement, regarding officers of and above the rank of Dy. Comrs generally, gentlemen who occupied such positions prior to their retirement from Govt Service and members of the leading Ursa families.

(3) It appears from the present communication from the Residency that the Foreign Office proposes to have a separate compilation containing the necessary information in the form of a narrative, ~~instead of Indian~~ for each British Indian ~~State~~ province & Native State, instead of maintaining a consolidated list as hitherto. A printed ~~Gazetteer~~ compilation prepared on the lines of Mr. Bayley's "Chiefs and leading families in Rajputana" is required to be furnished once in five years, and addenda and corrigenda slips every half-year soon after the publication of the Honours Gazettes of the

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPE—66,000—17-6-12.

18th January and the King Emperor's Birthday.

(4) It is stated that Mr. Bayley's compilation "is suitable as regards size and general arrangement, though the information contained in it is in some cases unnecessarily detailed". More precise instruction is necessary for preparing a compilation of the kind required and it has therefore to be considered to what extent the plan of Mr. Bayley's book may be adopted. This book, dealing as it does with the whole of Rajputana, contains information regarding all the Rajput States, and though the nature and arrangement of matter under each State vary, the general plan of the work appears to be as follows: a brief history of the State concerned followed by a narration of all the noteworthy facts about (1) the ruling chief (2) his near relations and (3) the leading men of the State classified into (i) members of the ruling family (ii) hereditary nobles and (iii) chief officers.

(5) A concise historical account can be prepared from the information contained in such compilations as Mr. Rice's Gazetteer of Mysore. The necessary particulars regarding (2) and (3)(i) in the preceding para will have to be

x after verification by reference to more authoritative works

GPE—65,000—17-6-12.

R. S. 12]

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obtained from the Palace authorities. Under "Hereditary Nobles" there are, it is believed, only two names to be mentioned viz. the Jaghirdars of Yelandur and Sivasamudra, and the particulars required regarding them will have to be ascertained from the Dy. Comr. of the Mysore Dt. The portion relating to the "Chief Officers" can be compiled in this Office after it is decided which of those included in the present list should find mention in the new Compilation.

(6) It is a matter for orders whether action may be taken as indicated in the preceding paragraph or whether the Residency should be addressed for further instructions so that the Compilation to be prepared may serve the purpose for which it is intended.

Owing to pressure of work of two branches, I regret I could not dispose of this. This is therefore sent with compliments to the S. of State. Being of place

27/11/13

Recd 27.11.13

Explained & resubd 18/9

13/9/13.

The list that was being sent hitherto was a very simple one, containing only the names, official titles, if any, and designations, and particulars of caste or sect of the principal Officers of the State, and a few leading private gentlemen, chiefly members of the Urs Community. The compilation now sent to us as a model, deals mainly with the family history of ~~leading~~ Chief

NOTE.—Contn. sheet.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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and the leading families, mostly connected with the Chiefs, in the States. It is feared that, guided on these lines, there will not be much material forthcoming. As however the Residency have desired that the necessary information may be compiled for the Mysore State and forwarded as soon as possible after the 1st Jan.y/14, action may be taken on the lines described in para 5 of the Office note.

Secretary

4.12.13

~~For a compilation of the Kaur Pedigrees~~

8. The proposed compilation has to contain:

(1) a short history of the State

(2) a short history of the Ruling family.

(3) A short history of the leading Sardars & hereditary noblemen

(4) A short history of the Chief officers

9. The first & last can be compiled in the Secretariat, one of the Secretariat clerks being placed on special duty for this work for about 2 or 3 weeks.

10. For (2) & (3), the necessary materials are not available here. I would

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

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Suppose that the Palace Comptroller, with B. Ramakrishnaiah may be requested to compile the necessary particulars on these matters.

6467
6.12.13

Dewan

6/12

Please put up the draft of a submission note, forwarding the Residency communication to His Highness the Maharaja and soliciting his permission to our obtaining the necessary information through the Palace Controller.

9.12.13

12. Draft submission note to His Highness is submitted for approval

Dewan

20/12

6768
20.12.13

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

7.

Submitted to His Highness.

Paper under disposal

14(1) I submit, for His Highness's perusal, the accompanying letter No.5312 dated the 1st September 1913 from the Residency requesting that, in place of the present annual return of Leading Officials, Nobles and Personages, furnished for purposes of reference in the Foreign Office, a compilation on the lines of Mr. C.S. Bayley's "Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajaputana" may be compiled for Mysore and supplied once in five years commencing from 1914, additions and corrections thereto being intimated every half year so that it may be kept up to date.

(2.) The proposed compilation will have to contain -

(1) a short history of the State and of the Ruling Family.

(2) a brief account of the leading Sirdars and hereditary Noblemen, as also of

(3) the Principal officers of the State.

(3.) I beg to solicit the permission of His Highness for obtaining the necessary particulars under the first two heads mentioned above, through the Palace Controller.

M. Viswaraya -

23rd Dec. 1913 -

1872

8

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Permission to obtain through the Palace Controller certain particulars required for the compilation of a volume embodying information as regards the history of the State, a brief account of the leading sirdars, &c.

526

Order.

15. ~~KRM~~
27/12/13

Secretary

28/12/13 RG
16. draft prepared 29/12

9

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. M. - File No. 161 of 1913-14

1598

Serial No. 17

Dr 2 off. Filed.

31-12-13

Bhavaimsammyar
31.12.13

Say PO. Appr. Dr m

2 To the palace Controller
No C 5123 Dt 14/1/14

Request to furnish a concise history of Mupone & of the Ruling family of the State in for incorporation in a compilation on the lines of Mr. Bayley's "Chiefs & leading families in Rajputana" a copy of which is enclosed for refse & return & to treat the matter as urgent: as the compilation is reqd by Residency.

19. May a reminder be sent to the palace controller?

29.1.14. To wait till 7th Feb

29/1/14

Fwd

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

P.T.O

G. R. S. 12]

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22 As regards the Palace Controller's requisition for papers relating to Yelandur & Sivasamudra Jahgirs for purposes of reference in this connection, a perusal of the accompanying note by the Supt. of the Secb. Records is invited. The necessity for referring to these old files & sanads mentioned therein is not clear. The information regarding these Jaghirs contained in Mr. Rice's Gazetteer (PP. 305 & 318 Vol. II) appears to be quite sufficient for the present purpose.

31-1-14

23. Please enquire what records are available in the Vern. Records.

31/1/14

24.

Vide reply in Routine Note. A Memo drawn up by the late Councillor A. R. Sabhapathi Mudaliar on 16-3-70 with a translation of the Sanad dated 27/12/1807 is also subd herewith.

8/2/14

25.

Subd. Please see the routine note put up. No papers available in the Secy. Records.

24.2.14. Mr Ramakrishna Aiyar informed that no elaborate research

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

not in file

G. R. S. 12]

5354

12

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M. File No. 161 of 1913-14

Serial No.

27.
Draft-Sanctd.
H. 5-2-14 28. Draft machine addd.
(Secy)

5-2-14

29. Done 19-2-14

4. To the Salem Collector No. G-6761/G.24 2/14
Forwards two memorandum re Yelandur Jagirs, refers him to Mr. Rice's Gazetteer of Mysore (Vol. II) for information regd regarding the two Jagirs of Yelandur & Sivasamudra & informs him that no elaborate treatise is required.

G. T. O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

✓ 13

REPLY.

(*To be written on this margin.*)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated.....19th..June.....*1914*.

URGENT.

D.O. Letter No. 4039 dated 16th June 1914 from the First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore, reminding about the compilation of a list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore, which was promised to be completed before the end of March 1914.

30

(1) Forwarded to the Secretary, General & Revenue Departments, for favour of explaining why, if a promise was made to have the work completed before the end of March, responsibility was not fixed on somebody to complete the work on the due date.

(2) I wish to know whether any, and if so what, steps have been taken to have the work completed as early as possible.

(3) This is a routine matter which the Secretary might arrange to get completed without reference to me.

(4.) The draft of a suitable reply to Mr. Warburton may kindly be sent up early.

19.6.14 RC

Please see next page for replies.

Dwan 21/6

RETURN REQUESTED WITH REPLY WITHIN ~~8~~ 10 DAYS.

RC

Dwan 20/6

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.M File No. 161 of 1913-14

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Reference: Dewan's Note – paragraph 1:—

31. The promise was made but the time fixed was too short for the work to be done. One branch of the work was assigned to the Palace Controller. The other portion had to be done in the Dist but no arrangement was made for it until I gave this work to Mr Rudrappa in May last.

Ref. Dewan's Note – paragraph 2:—

32. Several reminders have been issued to the Palace Controller whom I inquired about this at Mysore during the Dasara week. He told me that the compilation was ready but had to be approved by His Highness the Maharaja. Mr Rudrappa (D.O) is doing the other section.

33. I put an abstract of the case prepared in May last showing the progress of the case. It is put up herewith for their perusal, if convenient.

Ref: Dewan's Note – paragraph 4:—

34. A draft reply is put up:—

35.

General remarks: ~~35~~. The work is new & important and is by no means light. If a special officer be sanctioned, as proposed, for the Dasarah & Adm. Report work, my idea is to assign this special work also to him.

Dewan) D. Narasingha Rao 21/6

36.

Draft D.O. approved by Dewan 30.6.14

37. Dno at once & resubmit the file on 1/7 or 2/7. with immediate slip. Dno 30/6

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

Issued – vide No. Pol. 1040 dt. 30.6.1914.

5354

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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38 Resubmitted as directed in paragraph 37.

1.7.14. Secy

1.7.14.

39 A draft d.o. letter to Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar is put up as desired by the Dewan.

Dewan

Dewan

2/7

40 The D.O. has been issued & the file is returned

4/7

41 The necessary papers may be placed before Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar by the Supply Dept.

Dewan 4/7

42 P.S.D. sent a reminder to the Huzur Secy. on 4/8/14. Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar writes a d.o. asking that the Huzur Secy may be reminded again. P.S.D will kindly obtain the instructions of the Dewan in the matter.

4/7

Dewan 27/8

43 The Secretary may write & remind the Huzur Secretary in this matter at once. If I remember aright, the Residency once before complained of delay on our part in this matter. We have promised the bills by 30th September.

27.8.14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.M File No. 161 of 1914.

Serial No.

D.O. no. 7300 dt. 10.10.14 from Mr. Warburton enquiring when the list of leading personages in Mysore will be ready.

4 Secy's orders on the above:

Draft reply to be subd by Asst. Secy to-morrow at Bangalore.

(Init) D.M.N. 11.10.14

45 Subd. with a draft.

46 The list is to be revised quinquennially on the 1st Jany (Vide paragraph 3 of Paper under disposal). It is therefore subd. for orders if the first list that has to be forwarded to the Residency may not be prepared corrected up to 1st Jany 1915. The next list will in that case be due in Jany 1920.

Subd. for orders.

K.N. 12/10/14

47 This is a point worthy of consideration. The latest date has however been inserted as the 15th Dec: in the draft as instructed in Note on Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar's D.O.

Secy)

MSR 12/10

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G. M File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No. 48

The Huzur Secy. told me at Mysore that the portion of the compilation due from the Palace Controller could not be sent for another month and that extension of time for forwarding the printed compilation might be applied for.

49 The draft d.o. to the First Mr President may therefore be approved.

Dewan

Dewan 13/10

13.10.

1886
B-W-14

50 Please obtain Mr K R Sreenivasaiyengar's portion. We need not wait for the Palace information which may be included when received. (The draft to Resident may be approved) 14.12.14. RL

51 Mine today. Write to Mr K R Sreenivasa Iyengar please.

Dewan

Mn 15/10

15/10

To Mr. P. B. Warburton Bangalore

D.O. no. PR 321 dt 15.10.14

States that the compilation of noblemen in the State has not yet been ready & that endeavours will be made to forward the same by the 1st January 1915.

52 Subd. with a draft D.O. (Vide para 51 supra). Secy.

53

Mn 16.10.

K.N. 16.10.14

54 Opp. Mine today Dewan 17/10

Mn 17.10

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

6 Do.

Mr. K.R. Srinivasiengar no. G 3718 & 17.10.14

Informs that the Residency have been addressed in the matter of extending the time for forwarding the compilation & requests that the portion of the list entrusted to him may be forwarded if ready ...

7 From The Same officer Do. no. 9/C & 21.10.14

Paper under Enclosure II

Forwards the list of the leading personages in Mysore prepared by him & adds that the compilation is complete except for an account of the Ruling family and of the Iron Sardars.

8 From Mr P.B. Warburton Do. no. 7579 & 22.10.14

Paper under Enclosure III

Informs that the compilation should not be too elaborate & adds that even the Rajaputana list forwarded as a guide is capable of curtailment ...

55 Secy's orders: "V References to mover (Init) D.M.N. 22.10.14

56 Submitted.

K.N. this 23/10/14 57 Secy) 23.10.

58 The draft prepared by Mr K.R. Seeniwasa Iyengar is submitted for the Dewan's kind perusal with reference to paragraph 50 (Dewan's Note).

The question of curtailment of details raised in the d.o. letter of the First Mr Rey. which may

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

7. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G.M. File No. 161 of 1913

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be considered after the Palace Controller's draft is received.

D. M. Narasimha Rao
23/10

Dewan)

2163
26.10.14

59 Seen.

60 A copy of the Residency letter, expressing the hope that the compilation (compilation) may not be made too elaborate by the inclusion of unnecessary names or details may be forwarded demi-officially to the Huzur Secretary; and a suggestion made to him that, in view of the Residency communication, a single half margin page (or less) for each individual Sirdar or noble would appear quite ample, except perhaps in the case of three or four gentlemen (near relatives of His Highness), in which more detailed information would be justified.

61 25.10.14 R.C.

Draft tomorrow Date 27/10
Sm 27.10

62 Subd. with a draft.

K.V. Krs 28.10.14
Secy)

63. May be appd.
Ms 28.10.

64 Issue the revised draft.

Date 28/10
Sm 28/10

4.25 Pm

9 do

Mirza M. Ismail Esq., Huzur Secy
No. G 4241 dt 28.10.14

Forwards a copy of the do. received

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

from the H.A. Resident & suggests that a single half margin page or less for each individual order may be ample except in the case of three or four gentlemen who are near relatives of H. the Maharaja; and requests that the Section which is being compiled by the Palace Controller may be forwarded early, as the entire compilation has to be forwarded to the Residency by 1.1.1915.

65 Subd. The Section due from the Palace controller has not yet been received. Subd. with a reminder for approval or other orders.

K.N. 14.11.14 66. Not recd. We might wait for some time more say a week.

Mon 14/11

67 Subd. The Section has not yet been received

K.N. 21.11.14 68. You might issue a reminder say a week hence.

Mon 21.11

69 Subd. with the draft already put up.

K.N. 28.11.14 70 The Compilation is due at the Residency on the 7th Jan.y 1915.

71 After the Section is recd from the Palace Comptroller, it has to go to be printed, and incorporated in the proper place in the Consolidated Compilation. It is therefore perhaps just as well to remind the Palace Comptroller, this time

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Serial No.

Huzur Secy, as we have only one month beforeus. The draft may be appd.

Secy)
72
Dwan)

MR 30/4
Dwan & Secy
1/12
1/12

3502
6-12-14

73
Draft approved by the Dewan 2.12.14

74 Dwan tomorrow Dwan 2/12

10 do. Mirza M. Ismail Esqr, Huzur Secy MR 2/12
no. G 5720 dt 3.12.14
Requests that the section of the compilation of leading personages in Mysore which the Palace Comptroller has been preparing may be furnished very early.

11 From The Palace Controller no. 30 dt 6.12.14
Submits a concise History of Mysore & of the Ruling Family as also of the Leading Sirdars & Jaghirdars.

75 Subd. The Palace controller has prepared 3 chapters.

enclosures to fl 9

(i) History of Mysore & of the Ruling Family of the State.
(ii) Brief account of the leading Sirdars
(iii) Jaghirdars.

76 Mr. K.R. Srinivasaiyar has prepared a compilation of Jaghirdars, High Priests,

F
NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

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Leading officials & important non-officials.

77 In the compilation of the Palace controller no account of H.H. the yuvaraj is given.

78 In view of the recent letter of the H.a. Resident, it is a point for consideration whether all the names included in the draft prepared by Mr. Srinivasiengar should find a place.

79 Subd. for orders.

K.N. Rao 8.12.14

80 The Compilation requires considerable curtailment. This will be attended to.

81 But the Compilation would appear to be imperfect without an account of H.H. the Yuvaraja.

82 Draft to the Palace Comptroller to supply the omission is submitted for approval or other orders. Secy)

Mm 9/12

83 Noted.

9/12/14

12 Do: The Palace controller no. G 60248 9.12.14 observes that no accounts of H.H. the yuvaraj appears in the compilation prepared

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

G. R. S. 12]

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by him & requests that the same may be furnished.

Subd.
V.N. [illegible]
10.12.14

84 The Compilation received from the Palace Comptroller (A) Consists of 3 Chapters of the following lengths

Chap I. A Concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State 26 pages

II A brief account of the leading Sirdars in Mysore 24 pages

III Jahagirdars 3 pages

Total 53 pages

85 Mr Srinivasa Iyengar's Compilation (B) Consists of

1. Jahagirdars & other hereditary nobleman 2½ pages

2. High Priests and Heads of important religious institutions in the State 4 pages

3. Leading Officials i.e. (officers of and above the grade of Dy: Tahsildars, both in active Service as well as retired, & resident in the State) 55 pages
forma 33 pages latter 22 pages

4. Leading non-officials
(Note Retired officers are included among non-officials, their account runs to 22 pages)

(a) Members of the Legislative Council 1½ pages
(b) Title Holders 2 pages
(c) Palace Musahebs 1 page

Total 66 pages

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

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86. Plan of treatment followed:

Both the Compilations appear generally to follow the plan of "The Chiefs and Leading families of Rajputana" sent to us as a guide.

Other principles followed are explained in Mr K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar's note*. Briefly it may be said, that in point of matter, Mr K. R. S. adopts the list of leading officers & other gentlemen, sent to the Residency & in point of manner or style of treatment, the model of the Rajputana Compilation.

Flag F.

87. What is wanted.

The Residency want a very brief account, and have remarked that even the Rajputana list is capable of considerable curtailment (Residency Do. No 7579 dated 22.10.14*).

This was communicated to the Palace Comptroller, but Mr Srinivasa Iyengar's list was recd before the Res. letter.

* Flag L.

88. Extent to which curtailment is possible

I. Compilation A, has probably obtained His Highness' approval, & it is a point for orders how far it can be modified

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G.O.R. S. 12]

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II. Compilation B. In the Rajputana list, an account is given only of Members of Council, & Heads of Departments among officials, and no non-officials other than hereditary nobles find a place.

If this plan is followed strictly B (2), B 4, & a good portion of B.3 would have to be omitted, and instead of running to 66 pages as now it would occupy about 20 pages.

III. Jahagirdars. An account of the two Jahagirdars of Ilavoor & Sivasamudram finds a place in both Compilations. But the account in A, tho' slightly longer than in B is more interesting and may be retained.

89. Suggestion. It is not possible to say what amount of printed space, the whole account (both Compilations) will occupy. It is therefore submitted that the whole it may be ordered to be set in type at once, and when the proofs are received, we may decide what portions may be retained and what omitted. This course is suggested in view also of saving time. We have promised to send it to the Hon'ble by the 7th April 1915.

Secy)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

MR. 12.14

4655

26

[R. S. 12]

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90 Draft to the Residency requesting extension of time till 1st Febr 1915, put up as personally instructed.

Secy) 12.12

91 The draft letter to the First Mr Resident may be approved.

92 It seems needless to include in the compilation by Commrs & District Judges. Select Heads of Depts may however, stand on a different footing.

93 Mr M. S. Ramachandra Rao, First Secy, will further revise the drafts in accordance with the instructions received from the Residency, if considered necessary, under the orders of the First Member. This proposal may kindly be considered.

Dewan) Dewan 14/12

3302
15-12-14

94 Action may be taken on these lines if the First Member kindly undertakes the work.

(Draft has been approved) 17.12.14 RO

95 Please revise draft tomorrow and submit the file to the First Member

B.S. V. Dewan 17/12 17.12

13 Do. P. B. Warburton Esqr. F.A. Resident

Pdl no. 586 dt 18.12-14

Inform me that the list is under revision & will be forwarded by the end of Jany.

From the Palace Cal Treasy no. C 78 16.12-14

14 Submit an account of St. Ed. the Yuvaraja which may be inserted at the close of the first chapter & before the Second chapter begins in the compilation already submd.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPR—25,000—2-11 14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

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96
Subd. The account of H.H. the Yuvaraja now received has been inserted as ~~[illegible]~~ chapter V in the compilation already received.

The file will have now to be subd. to the 1st member (Vide para 94 supra).

K.N. 18/12 97 Submitted to the First Member. With reference to para 94.

First Member) M S Ramachendra Rao

98 The file comes to me when it is at its final stage, and there is little time to deal satisfactorily with it. I can only just supervise it in a superficial manner and can hardly make myself responsible for the contents.

I

99 Mr. Ramakrishna Rao's summary may be set in type for the general account of the State & the Royal Family members. I think it can be somewhat condensed in matter & revised as to language. This may be done as far as possible in proof.

A II a

The accounts of Arasus

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

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B		families, may be condensed by omitting the genealogical details, and names of the younger members &c & then sent to the Press.
C III a		4¹ [The names of Offrs who are not heads of depts or above them may be also omitted from Mr. Srinivasa-angar's accounts.]
D III b		4² [If non-Official names are to be given, the names without histories of title holders only need be given; but as this would lead to invidious comparisons, perhaps it is best to omit them, altogether.]
E II		4³ Retired Offrs who were Heads of depts or above may be included.
IV		4⁴ On the question whether Mr Ramakrishna Rao's accounts should not be

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

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	—	altered, please take orders from the Dewan.
	4	The 4 points requiring notes (Dewan) have been marked in pencil by me in the margin. 19/12/14
3425 / 21-12-14		

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

✓

80

Bangalore

Dated 24th Dec. 1914

D. O. No. 2585/Ex on file

My dear Sir,

As the draft compilation of leading nobles and personages in Mysore was received in the Secretariat from the Palace Controller only in the early part of the current month, it was found necessary to inform the Residency that printed copies of the same would be furnished by the end of Jan. 15

It is found necessary, as the office notes in the accompanying file will show, to reduce its bulk a little more in conformity with the suggestions received from the Residency and to make suitable verbal alterations. Hence the following proposals are put forward

by the First Member of Council:-

"I think it (Mr Ramakrishna Rao's summary) can be somewhat condensed in matter and revised as to language. - - - -

"The accounts of Arasu families may be condensed by omitting the geneological details and names of the younger members etc.

"The names of officers who are not Heads of Departments or above them may be also omitted - from Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's accounts.

"If non-offical names are to be given, the names without histories of title holders only need be given; but as this would lead to invidious comparisons, perhaps it is

best to omit them, altogether.

"Retired officers who were Heads of Departments or above may be included."

I agree with the views of the First Member and I shall feel obliged if you will kindly obtain and communicate to me His Highness' sanction to the revision of the draft on the lines proposed.

It would facilitate matters if some latitude is given to the First Member and myself, to make any further changes that may be necessary in order to make the compilation as appropriate, for the purpose for which it is intended, as possible —

The compilation will be revised under the ~~instructions~~ supervision of the First Member of Council and submitted to His Highness for approval in proof in a complete form, ~~as early as possible~~ before 12th

Yours sincerely

Rc

24.12.14

Mirza M. Ismail Esq B.A.
Huzur Secretary

C.I. Give Monday Dec 29/12

D. O. No. 2211

D.O. No. 1010
Dec 1 14.

The Palace,
Bangalore.
26th December 14.

My dear Sir,

In returning herewith the file sent with your D.O.letter No.2585 dated 24th December 1914 concerning the compilation relating to Mysore required by the Government of India, I am desired to say that His Highness agrees to your suggestion to have the whole compilation revised in the Secretariat and sent up to him for final approval.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mirza M. Ismail

Secretary

For favour of early action under the supervision of the Fin. Member. When the draft is ready in final form, please show to the Secretary also

M.Visvesvaraya Esq., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

Bangalore.

26.12.14

Mr M.S. Ramachandra Rao for doing the needful

Dec 29/12

Dec 29.12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No. 15

From Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao Do. 20.12.14

Forwards a revised account of the Mysore Family for substitution in place of the same account given in the compilation already forwarded.

He Submitted in person to First Member on 6.1.15. Councillor's orders

"May be revised, noting corrections additions alterations proposed in pencil"

Mon 6-1-15

Submitted with Mr Ramakrishna's account duly revised as instructed (First Member) M.S. Ramachandra Rao 9.1.15

There must be more excision in the 'History of Mysore' but it cannot be done fully by me, for ~~the~~ want of time. Please strike out more unimportant passages & reduce to half the bulk if possible. The matter may be put in type & the proof given to me when I return from Madras.

14/1/15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | From File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

Slightly further Condensed, and matter Sent to Press to be set in type with instructions to Send Proofs by 21st, as personally directed by Secy.

Mon 15/1

Rough proof received, Sent to Press duly Corrected with instructions to Send a clean proof free from typographical Errors by 20th Mon

Mon 20.1.

Submitted with a Copy of the Proof as directed.

First Member) M. Ramachandra 20/1.

Submd.

Our orders on 1st member please see last page of the proof.

M. C. J. 25/1/15

A clean proof of with all the Corrections made duly incorporated is submitted as directed

First Member) M. Ramachandra 26/1

Seen - Please submit to Dewan - Is not Mr T Ananda Rao's pension 1250? (If so correct)

A | 25/1/15

Mr K V ascertain by enquiry of Br II's bipp Mon 27.1

A. Br II for a note on the point Mon 27.1.

The pension is Rs 1250/- per month.

Mon 27/1

27/1 Secy)

Mon 27.1.15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

of leading
nobles,
in proof —

The draft has come in proof, & has to be submitted to His Highness, for approval —

The Dewan would like to go through the proof also.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 161 of 1913.

	Serial No.	
4103 / 27-1-15		A copy of the draft compilation of a list of nobles & leading personages in Mysore, as finally revised, is submitted in proof. A copy of the same was submitted yesterday in advance, with a draft letter to the Resy. Dwan 27/1 Dwan) Dwan 27/1
		Do
	16	The H. a. Resident Do. no 731 & 29.1.15 Informs that the printed copy of the compilation will be forwarded by about the middle of February.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

37

Immediate For 161 - 13

Handed to me by Mr. Venkatesa Iyengar
to-day 6.2.15

Dewan's orders :-

(a) Get final proof as revised

(b) Submit through First member with his initials for submission to H.H.

(Note a draft submission note may also be put up.)

To.

Assistant Secy V for kind personal & careful attention. The final proof should be obtained on Monday 8/2

(Init) D. M. N.
6.2.15

5793 88

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | F. File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

The proof has been carefully compared by me, and necessary corrections made.

It may be submitted to the first Member for favour of his initials being affixed thereto before it is submitted to His Highness.

A D.S.N, together with an alternative D.O. to the Hyg Hyguer Secy are also put up. The previous correspondence has been with the Hyguer Secy, and the latter is therefore perhaps the most suitable form of communication.

Secy

Mod 8/2

The draft compilation may be approved & Hon'ble initialed.

A draft D.S.N is also put up.

Secy of State 9/2

First Member

J Dawan

9/2/13

4

Sanction Ofr 8.2.15

Gen 161-13 39

CHAPTER I.

A Concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State.

1. Mysore forms a tableland in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats converge, ~~approaching~~ on the Nilgiris. Its area is about 29,475 square miles with a population, according to the Census of 1911, of 5,806,193. It is surrounded on all sides by British Territory. Its general elevation is from about 2,000 to 3,200 feet above the sea level. The surface is much broken up by hills which sometimes rise as high as about 6,200 feet. The principal river is the Cauvery; and the chief cities are Bangalore (population 1,89,485 including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore (population 71,306), the former being the administrative capital, and the latter containing the ancestral Palace of His Highness the Maharaja.

Mysore: its situation, area and population.

2. The territory comprised within the present State of Mysore has been under various dynasties known in history. Some edicts of Asoka have been discovered in the northern portion, showing that it had come under the influence, if not under the direct rule, of the great Mauryan Emperor, in the third century of the pre-Christian Era.

3. In 1399 A. D. during the great commotion in the north and west of India, consequent on the invasion of Tamerlane, it is said that two young brothers, Yadu Raya *alias* Vijaya, and Krishnaraya, of Atreya Gotra, scions of the famous Yadava family which is sanctified by the birth in it of Sri Krishna, went out in quest of adventure from Dwaraka in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and, after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri, Melkote, and passed on to Mysore where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. ~~Nithe had emigrated some time previously from Mathura on the Jumna, a descendant of King Bhoja of Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya, and had founded a dynasty.~~ Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of ~~this dynasty~~ his had just then died, leaving an only daughter by name Devajammanni. A petty chief, captain of the army (Senapati) by name Mara Nayaka was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew Mara Nayaka, and married the ~~willing~~ Princess whom he had rescued; he became thus the founder, as will be seen from the appended genealogical table, of the Royal House of Mysore.

The origin of the present reigning family of Mysore. Yadu Raya, the founder.

A descendant of King Bhoja of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya, had emigrated to this place some time previously from Mathura on the Jumna and had founded a Dynasty

4. The rule of the next seven Rajas who succeeded Yadu Raya was one long and constant struggle with petty local chieftains, called Pollegars, of whom there were many. The ninth ruler Raja Wodeyar reduced a number of these to submission, and in 1610 A. D. he supplanted the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Seringapatam and secured the Mysore Throne.

Yadu Raya's successors: Raja Wodeyar: acquires Seringapatam; secures the Throne.

5. Under Raja Wodeyar, the territorial limits were enlarged and Mysore rose to the dignity of an important State with a number of chieftains under its sway. ~~As regards his rule,~~ Col. Wilks says:—

His Rule.

according to the

"The rule of Raja Wodeyar was remarkable for the rigour and severity which he exercised towards the subordinate Wodeyars, and his indulgence to the raiyats."

Run in into a single para.

6. The career of expansion and progress inaugurated by Raja Wodeyar was continued by his successors in spite of intrigues within and contests without. The difficulties opposed by the aggressive Mahomedan dynasties of Bijapur and Golconda in the north and by refractory and warlike chieftains in other directions were all successfully overcome.

Territorial expansion.

History of the Ruling Family of the Mysore State.

Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar defeats the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan: establishes a Mint.

Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, the second ruler after Raja Wodeyar, ~~known in history as the chivalric sovereign of Mysore~~ was no less remarkable for his courage in war than for his wisdom and his muscular strength; ~~and~~ he successfully defended Seringapatam against the attack of the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan, and repulsed him with great slaughter, obtaining considerable booty. He established a Mint and introduced gold coins (known after his name as Kanthiraya Hana)—(fanams)—which continued to be current long after his reign. He inflicted a severe defeat on Kempe Gowda of Magadi at Yelahanka, and levied a large contribution from him.

Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar.

7. The next ruler, Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar, maintained the reputation of the family: he defeated Sivappa Naik of Bednore and repulsed an invasion of Mysore headed by the powerful Naik of Madura and put him to rout.

Chik Devaraja Wodeyar: establishes local postal system, Anche.

8. It was however under his son and successor, Chik Devaraja Wodeyar, that Mysore became ~~better~~ best known. His highly successful financial measures, the internal reforms he introduced as well as his conquests in that critical period when the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas were struggling for supremacy in the South, stamp him as a remarkable prince. He maintained friendly relations with Aurangazib the then Mughal Emperor. He introduced a regular postal system in his dominions under the name Anche.

His attention to family concerns.

9. Nor was his attention to his family concerns less vigilant: he instituted an enquiry into the condition of the various Arasus and Rajabandhus and divided them into two classes, the one consisting of thirteen houses which comprised the superior relatives, supposed to have been also known as the "Prabhu Manetanaus" (reigning families so called on account of their having been Chiefs of petty Polleyams or groups of villages which were afterwards absorbed into the Mysore Raj) and the other consisting of the remaining relations who were classed into eighteen families. All the intermarriages of the Royal family according to his regulations were to be made with the thirteen houses only, and these were permitted to marry from the eighteen houses but not to give daughters to them in marriage.

Extent of his territory.

10. Chik Devaraja Wodeyar died in 1704, A.D. after an eventful reign of nearly one-third of a century, leaving as a heritage to his successors a country extending from Palni and Anamale in the south to Midgesi in the north, and from near Carnatic Ghur of the Baramahal in the East to the borders of Coorg and Balam on the west, bringing in an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees, and in addition a flowing exchequer, and an administration, fairly well-organised and suitable to the times in which he lived.

Mysore in the 18th century: struggles in the south for supremacy.

11. Subsequently, Mysore ~~had to pass~~ passed through a period of trial and disaster which more or less continued throughout the eighteenth century. The times were troublous: the Mahomedan Power was spreading in the Carnatic, with Arcot as the headquarters of a Nawab; the Mahrattas were endeavouring to extend their dominions in all directions; the Mughal Empire was on the wane; one of its Sirdars, Nizamulmulk who came to the Deccan to seek fresh fields of adventure, had established himself in Bhaganagar, now known as Hyderabad, on the ruins of the Golconda dynasty which Aurangzib had overthrown, and a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and Southern India had commenced in which the English and the French took part. At this juncture, Mysore was unfortunate in not having vigorous and energetic rulers. Two members of the Kalale Family, Nanjarajiah and Devarajiah, whom the Maharaja Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar had appointed as Sarvadhikari and Dalvoi respectively, appropriated much power to themselves and embarked upon ambitious schemes of self-aggrandisement. They behaved arrogantly manifesting wilful disrespect to the Throne to which they owed their elevation.

Hyder: his origin.

12. About this time there appeared on the scene a new factor in Mysore, in the person of Hyder Ali. His origin is variously given. According to the information recorded in the annals of the Maharaja's family, his ancestor, one Ashrof Shah, came to India with his wife and children from Arabia and took up service in the Bijapur State. One of his descendants ~~viz. Hyder's~~

~~grand father~~ migrated to Kolar and died there leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Mahommad Fathulla Khan, known also as Fathi Naik sought, and secured employment at the head of 50 horses and 650 Volekars under the Nabob of Sira where he obtained a village called Gummanahalli as a Jahgir: Hyder was his second son; the first son's name was Shaha Sab (Shahabaz). Their father left them a debt of 9,000 Pagodas. Their uncle Gulam Ali, who was employed under the Pollegar of Dodballapur and who owed the Pollegar 1,000 Pagodas, took them to his elder brother Gulam Hyder Ali Sab in the service of Mallarajiah, Governor of Maddagiri, and prayed for relief, saying that in case his request met with favourable response they would all place their services most loyally at the feet of the Mysore Throne. On Mallarajiah's recommendation, the Maharaja granted them ten thousand Pagodas which enabled them to settle their debts.

His rise.

13. Hyder first came to notice in the siege of Devanhalli conducted by Katti Gopalrajiah and Sarvadhikari Karachuri Nanjarajiah in 1749: shortly afterwards, Nazar Jung of Hyderabad, Dekkan, made an expedition against Arcot, and at his request a Mysore contingent was sent to help him: Hyder went along with it and distinguished himself. He offered a *Nazar* of thirteen camel loads of gold Akbar-Muhars which he secured in this campaign to the Maharaja, and His Highness returned three of them to him; when financial embarrassments were felt, and the Mysore Troops mutinied, Hyder was able to set matters right. In recognition of his services, the Maharaja appointed him Fouzdar of Dindigul, giving him, the titles of Bahadur ~~first~~ and Nawab ~~subsequently~~. In the complications that followed, Hyder pushed himself by his courage and tact to the first rank and finally made himself the head of the administration and successfully defended Mysore against the repeated incursions of the Mahrattas. He reduced a number of Pollegars, more or less powerful in the surrounding districts and considerably extended the limits of Mysore. He became the *defacto* ruler of the State, although, nominally, the old reigning family still continued to sit on the Throne.

His campaigns, his son and successor, Tippu.

14. In the course of his campaigns, Hyder came in contact with the British whose ~~might~~ power he seems to have soon realized: he first fought against them in 1769, again in 1781-82. While directing military operations in the latter campaign, he died at Chittur and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tippu Sultan, who continued the war till it was terminated by a treaty.

Tippu's unpopularity, siege of Seringapatam by the British, his death.

15. Possessing less tact and wisdom than his father but more intolerance and bigotry, Tippu soon became unpopular. The nominal regard and respect that used to be shown to the titular Maharaja of Mysore grew less and less; his oppression and interference with the privileges of the Ruling Family became intolerable and the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni opened secret negotiations with the British Government at Madras which led to the conclusion of a treaty with them in 1782 A.D. On the demise of the Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1796 A.D., Tippu refused to allow the installation of his son. This created much discontent. His measures gradually became more and more tyrannical. At last his unprovoked and aggressive intrigues with the French, drew against him a combination of the British, the Mahrattas and the Nizam in 1799 A.D. when Seringapatam was taken by storm and Tippu fell in defending his capital.

Restoration of Mysore to Native Raj. Installation of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

16. After Tippu's fall Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, son of the last preceding Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar, then five years of age, whom Tippu had consigned to neglect, was duly installed at Mysore as the Maharaja on the 30th June 1799 by General Harris and Mir Alam, the representative of the Nizam (*vide* the Partition Treaty and the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799). The sons of Tippu were provided with liberal allowances and removed to Vellore and his principal officers were allowed Jahgirs, stipends or pensions, according to their respective rank and position. Purniah, Tippu's Financial Minister, having surrendered and offered his services, was appointed Dewan to the Maharaja to conduct the administration of the new Government during the Maharaja's minority with Sir Barry Close as Resident.

The 19th century. Mysore becomes the capital: Dewan Purniah's Regency: Assumption of the Government by the Maharaja 1811 A.D. Assumption of the Administration by the British 1831 A.D.: The Mysore Commission: Sir Mark Cubbon Commissioner.

17. Thus, the dawn of the 19th century brought peace and security to Mysore under the ægis of the British Government. Thenceforward the city of Mysore became the Capital and there the Palace was re-built about 1800-01. Purniah was Dewan-Regent for nearly twelve years in the course of which Mysore greatly assisted the British in their campaigns against the Mahrattas. Purniah's knowledge of the country and its resources enabled him to introduce order and to improve the revenues. The impression the young Maharaja produced on the Europeans who came in contact with him was very favourable. Purniah's Regency terminated in 1811 when His Highness assumed the Government of the country. The Maharaja ruled in person until 1831 when in consequence of some disturbances in the Malnad tracts—the result mainly of the corrupt conditions and practices of the times—the British temporarily assumed the Government of the country and appointed a Board of two Commissioners, to carry on the administration. It was at the same time declared that as far as possible the native usages should be adhered to and no system introduced which could not be worked afterwards by native agency when the country was restored to the Maharaja. Shortly afterwards, the system of joint Commissioners was found inconvenient and so Colonel Morrison was made sole Commissioner in April 1834. On his transfer to Calcutta as a Member of the Council of the Government of India, Colonel afterwards Sir Mark Cubbon succeeded him in June of the same year. The separate office of Resident continued till 1843 when it was abolished.

His Administration.

18. The Commissioner was at first the sole authority in all matters, revenue as well as judicial. Afterwards a separate officer was appointed to relieve him of judicial work and styled Judicial Commissioner. Some other administrative changes were also introduced. The Pollegars, petty Chieftains of former days, whom Hyder had reduced and to whom money pensions had been granted during the settlement of 1799, were brought under systematic control. Abuses and evils were gradually abolished. Batayi or the old system of payment of land tax in kind by the raiyat was to a great extent replaced by suitable money rents and a large number of vexatious imposts were removed. Trade was freed from encumbrances and encouraged. The revenue of the State increased, works of public utility were undertaken, and facilities afforded to the people for education both in English and in Vernaculars; peace and progress were universally established.

Prospect of restoration.

19. Meantime, in response to repeated requests made by His Highness for the restoration of the Province, the Court of Directors declared it their intention to retain charge of it sometime longer in view to establishing "a fair assessment upon the raiyats with security against further exaction, "and a satisfactory system for the administration of Justice."

Maharaja's help during the Mutiny: its recognition.

20. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, His Highness' help proved of great value. To this the Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon bore clear testimony in a despatch to the Government of India and said that to no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than to His Highness who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenanced everything in the shape of disaffection, and took every opportunity to proclaim his confidence in the stability of the British Rule. The Governor-General, Lord Canning, accordingly wrote to His Highness an appreciative Kharitha, conveying His Excellency's warm thanks for his services.

Sir Mark Cubbon's retirement. Mr. L. Bowring succeeds: his administration.

21. Sir Mark Cubbon retired early in 1861. His successor, Mr. L. Bowring, arrived in February 1862, Mr. C. B. Saunders, having acted in the interim as Commissioner. Mr. Bowring elaborated the administration in some detail and introduced the Bombay system of Survey Settlement and the Madras method for Inam Settlements. The first germs of Local Self-Government in Mysore may also be traced to this period as Municipalities were then established in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, modelled after similar institutions in the Punjab. About the same time, a department was formed for the supervision and audit of accounts in the Province.

22. In June 1865, the Maharaja, being childless, adopted a descendant of Katti Gopalaraja Urs of the Bettadakote Family, the father of the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 A. D. The adopted son was then about two years old and was named Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The question of the recognition of the adoption for purposes of Territorial Succession underwent long discussion with the British Government and finally in 1867, a favourable decision was arrived at. This proved a source of much gratification to the Maharaja who was then about 74 years of age. He survived this decision about a year; and on his demise in March 1868, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar was declared his successor, and suitable arrangements were made under the supervision of British Officers for his education during minority and also for remodelling the establishments of His Highness' household. The young Maharaja was installed at Mysore during the Dasara on the 23rd September 1868 by the Commissioner Mr. L. Bowring.

Adoption by the Maharaja of a son and heir by name Chamarajendra Wodeyar.

23. Soon afterwards the designation of the Head of the Mysore administration was changed to Chief Commissioner. Early in 1870 Mr. Bowring resigned, and Sir Richard Meade succeeded him as Chief Commissioner. During his tenure of office, a great impetus was given to Public Works including Irrigation and Surveys for Railway extension: at the same time the preparation of the country for Native Rule received consideration.

Resignation of Mr. Bowring: (since made Chief Commissioner). Sir Richard Meade succeeds.

24. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja attended, with Mr. Saunders, the ~~then~~ Chief Commissoner, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1877.

25. Meanwhile the failure of the monsoons in 1875 and 1876 had brought on distress which developed into a severe famine. Relief works were started and remissions of assessment were given. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, visited Mysore in September 1877 and inaugurated vigorous measures for combating the famine: sometime afterwards, rains set in, and by about the close of 1878, the prospects became normal. The effects of the famine were most disastrous: the country lost a fifth of its population; all classes were affected/the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees disappeared; a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government took its place: the cash balance dwindled to a figure insufficient for the ordinary purposes of the administration: every source of revenue was at its lowest: and the severe retrenchments that followed enfeebled every department.

The famine of 1876-78: its effects in Mysore.

26. Mr. afterwards Sir James Gordon who was Judicial Commissioner and subsequently Guardian to His Highness the young Maharaja became Chief Commissioner in April 1878. In May of the same year His Highness' marriage took place, the bride selected being an accomplished Princess ~~Kempa Nanjammanni~~ Kempananjammanniyavaru of the Kalale Family. This auspicious event was celebrated with suitable pomp and ceremony in the Mysore Palace.

Sir James Gordon, Chief Commissioner.

27. While devising and carrying out measures to prepare the administration to receive its Native Ruler, Sir James Gordon gave to His Highness every facility to acquaint himself with the conditions of the country, the habits of the people and the details of the administration.

Preparations for Maharaja's rule.

28. The Rendition of Mysore to its Native Rulers was proclaimed on the 25th March 1881, and gave unbounded joy and satisfaction to all the people and friends of Mysore. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, came over to Mysore and performed the ceremony of installation in the Palace in the Fort, Mysore. The Maharaja held a Durbar the same evening and issued a Proclamation confirming all existing officers in their respective appointments. His Highness nominated Mr. C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan and announced the formation of a council with the Dewan as President and two of the most experienced retired officers of the State as Members, to submit for his consideration their opinions on all questions relating to Legislation and Taxation and on all other measures connected with the good administration of the country and the well-being of his subjects.

The Rendition 1881 A. D.

The Representative Assembly.

29. One of the first measures of the new Government was the establishment of a Representative Assembly, the ~~very~~ first of its kind in India, the object being to bring the people into immediate touch with the Government and to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action of the Government and convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. It met for the first time in Mysore in the Dasara in 1881. Ever since, its meetings have been regularly held as part of the annual Dasara functions. The Dewan who presides over the deliberations of the Assembly opens it with an address in English/the Honourable the British Resident being also present on the occasion. A translation of the Dewan's address in Kannada is next read by one of the principal officers of the administration. Sittings of the Assembly are held for some days thereafter to discuss matters brought forward by the various members. The Proceedings are finally printed and published both in English and Kannada.

The reign of His Highness' the Maharaja.

30. The reign of His Highness the late Maharaja, short as it was, contains a record of steady progress. In the words of the then Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer :—

> "It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with "an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakhs. "During the first three years, the revenues from all sources were "generally stationary and in the fourth year there was a consi-"derable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the "next ten years the improvement year after year was large and "continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95, the annual "revenue rose from 103 lakhs to 180½ lakhs, or by 75·24 per "cent and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works "and purposes of public utility, the net assets amounted to over "176 lakhs, in lieu of the net liability of 30¾ lakhs with which "His Highness' reign began."

This financial prosperity was the result not of "new taxation in any form" but of "a natural growth under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income." The British Government generously postponed the payment of the enhanced subsidy payable five years after the Rendition for a further period of ten years. As the best means of protection against future famines, Railways and Irrigation works engaged the Maharaja's earliest attention. By the end of 1884, or within four years of the Rendition, 140 miles of Railway were completed from the current revenues of the State, crippled though its resources were, and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. The utmost economy was observed in the working of all Departments. Then the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company brought some relief. Terms were arranged with them to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England; and the local resources, thus set free in this direction, were utilized for large Irrigation works in tracts where they were most needed.

Further, the gold mining industry became firmly established in the Kolar District: and the country was greatly benefited by improvements in various other directions. In ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population increased by 18·34 per cent and the increase has since continued. The rate of mortality declined by about 6·7 per mille, the average duration of life having risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

The Maharaja's untimely death: the succession and installation of his eldest son H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar then a minor.

31. His Highness the Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar ruled the State for fourteen years and to the sorrow of his subjects died in the prime of life at Calcutta in December 1894. His eldest son His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV, then ten years old succeeded him and was duly installed in Mysore on the 1st February 1895, Her Highness the Maharani being at the same time appointed Regent of Mysore during his minority.

H. H. the Maharani appointed Regent during his minority.

32. The Regency continued for about 7½ years. Among the important works of public utility executed during the Regency may be mentioned the Chamarajendra Water Works of Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works of Mysore, so named after His Highness the late Maharaja and Her Highness respectively, and the Cauvery Power Works for generating electricity which has since been utilized to light the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, besides supplying energy to work the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Regency.

33. The appearance of the Bubonic Plague in 1898 in Bangalore and subsequently in Mysore and other places greatly disturbed the condition of the people and the current of the administration. Vigorous measures were adopted to arrest its spread as far as possible, one of them being the opening out of extensions in Bangalore and Mysore which have since become very popular and prosperous.

The Plague preventive measures.

34. During this period under the special arrangements made for His Highness' education, he made rapid progress : and the tours arranged for him by his European Tutor and Governor increased largely His Highness' store of knowledge and experience. In June 1900 His Highness the Maharaja was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana in Kathiawar. This auspicious event was duly celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the occasion.

The Maharaja's Marriage 1900, A.D.

35. His Highness the Maharaja having attained the age of eighteen years in June 1902, was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th August of the same year by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon himself who paid a special visit to Mysore for the purpose.

The investiture of His Highness with full powers August 1902 A.D.

36. In December of the same year, in response to His Excellency's invitation, His Highness proceeded to Delhi and attended the Durbar held there in honor of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to witness Coronation Durbar, 1902-03.

37. In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign which has now lasted eleven years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way but the resources of the country in various directions are being developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the extension of Railways, the encouragement given to education including technical education, the establishment of co-operative societies with special facilities for their extension, the institution of the Legislative Council, the measures set afoot for economical and moral progress and the association of the leading men of the country with the Government in the inauguration of these measures may be mentioned as some of the prominent features of His Highness' administration.

His Highness' measures for the weal of the country.

38. In compliance with His Excellency the present Viceroy's invitation, the Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi in December 1911 to attend the Coronotion of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.

His Highness' visit to Delhi to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.

39. This brief sketch of Mysore history and its present reigning dynasty cannot be brought to a fitting close without allusion to the Imperial and Viceregal visits with which the country has been honoured from time to time. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General to visit Mysore after the Treaty of 1799. His Excellency paid two visits one in March and the other in October 1834. Next Lord Dalhousie visited Mysore in October 1855. This was followed by Lord Lytton's visit in 1877 and the visits of Lord Dufferin in 1886, Lord Lansdowne in 1892, Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1900 and 1902, Lord Minto in 1909 and Lord Hardinge in 1913.

The Viceregal and Imperial visits to Mysore.

40. Among the members of the Imperial Family His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor came to Mysore in 1889 and about 16½ years afterwards Mysore was privileged to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the present King-Emperor together with his noble consort. The testimony these distinguished visitors have been pleased to bear to the endeavours made for the good administration of the country on progressive and constitutional lines bespeak their good-will and sympathy and Mysore is no less grateful to them for their kindness than for the actual material help and

support it has always received from the paramount power in its struggle for advancement. The most recent proof of this is the replacement in December ~~last~~ 1913 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 by a Treaty in accord with ~~the~~ ancient traditions of Mysore and its loyal and historical relationship with the British Government.

His Highness' brother: The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

41. Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother. He was born on the 5th of June 1888. After several years under private tuition he joined the Mayo Raj-Kumar College at Ajmere, but had to leave, after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then completed his education under a private tutor Capt. R. J. W. Heale of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901 the Yuvaraja made a tour through Burmah and in 1908 he visited Kashmir. In the same year he paid a visit to Japan, where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910 the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, 4th daughter of the late Sirdar Dalvai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi and on that memorable occasion he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He has recently been raised to a Grand Commandership in the same Order. In the summer of 1913 he made a tour ~~of~~ through Europe in the course of which he visited England and other countries. Since his return, the Yuvaraja has taken an active part in public life, and is now an Extraordinary Member of the State Council.

Genealogical ~~tree~~ Table of the Mysore Royal Family -

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~~The Mysore Royal Family~~.

(1) Yaduraya.
(Born A.D. 1370. Emigrated into Mysore from Dwaraka about the year A.D. 1399). 1399-1423.

(2) Hiribettada Chamraj Wodayar I.
1423-1458. (Born 1408.)

(3) Timmaraj Wodayar I.
1458-1478. (Born 1433.)

(4) Hiri-Chamraj Wodayar II.
(Six fingered.)
1478-1513. (Born 1463.)

(5) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar III.
1513-1552. (Born 1492.)

- (6) Timmaraj Wodayar II.
  alias Appanna.
  1552-1571. (Born 1511.)
  (Hemmanhalli House.)
- Krishnaraja Wodayar.
  (Kembal House.)
- (7) Bola Chamraj Wodayar IV.
  1571-1576. (Born 1518.)
  - (8) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar V
    1576-1578. (Born 1549.)
    - (12) Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraj Wodayar.
      1638-1659. (Born 1615.)
  - (9) Raja Wodayar I.
    1578-1617. (Born 1552.)
    - Narasaraj Wodayar.
      - (10) Chamraj Wodayar VI.
        1617-1637. (Born 1606.)
    - (11) Immadi Raja Wodayar II.
      1637-1638. (Born 1617.)
      (Poisoned by Dalvai.)
  - Muppina Devaraj Wodayar of Gundal.
    - (13) Dodda Devaraj Wodayar.
      1659-1672. (Born 1627.)
      - (14) Chikka Devaraj Wodayar.
        1672-1704. (Born 1645.)
        - (15) Kantirava Maharaj Wodayar.
          (Mukarasu). 1704-1713.
          (Born 1672.)
          - (16) Dodda Krishnaraj Wodayar.
            1713-1731. (Born 1702.)
            Adopted.
            - (17) Chamaraj Wodayar VII.
              Son of Ankanahalli Devaraj Urs.
              1731-1734. (Born 1704.)
            - (18) Krishnaraj Wodayar II.
              Son of Chikkanhalli Chame Urs.
              1734-1766. (Born 1729.)
              - (19) Nanjaraj Wodayar.
                1766-1770. (Born 1762.)
              - (20) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar VIII.
                1770-1776. (Born 1759.)
              - Adopted.
                (21) Khasa Chamaraj Wodayar IX, son of Devaraj Urs of Arikuthara Family.
                1776-1796. (Born 1773.)
                - (22) Krishnaraja Wodayar III.
                  1799-1868. (Born 1794.)
                  - Adopted.
                    (23) Chamarajendra Wodayar X.
                    1868-1894. (Born 22-2-1863.)
                    Married
                    (24) Kempananjammanni. (Born 6-7-1866.)
                    (Maharani Vani Vilas of Kalale family of Bharadvaja Gotra.)
                    Regent 1895-1902.
                    - Princess Jayalakshmammani.
                      (Born 1881.)
                    - Princess Krishnajammani.
                      (Born 1883.)
                    - (25) Krishnaraj Wodayar.
                      (Born 1884.)
                      Installed 1895.
                    - Princess Cheluvajammani.
                      (Born 1886.)
                    - Prince Kanthirava Narasimha Raj Wodayar.
                      (Born 1888.)

CHAPTER II.

A Brief Account of the Leading Sirdars in Mysore.

1. The collateral families of the Mysore Maharaja consisted of three branches, *viz.*, the Karugally Family founded by Krishna Raya brother of Yadu Raya, the Kenchalgod Family into which the second son of Yadu Raya was adopted, and the Hemanhally family of Muppina Thimmaraya as well as several other houses connected by mutual relationship. These had exercised authority in various parts of the country but they now became stipendiaries of the Palace. The families are now almost a compact body enjoying their respective Palace stipends, but no territory of political right. Claim to succession to the stipend is recognised according to the Hindu Law of Primogeniture and where there is no direct lineal heir, adoption is allowed, subject to His Highness' sanction. Some families also own Inams or freehold estates, subject to the Regulations of the State. Several of them have had posts of rank conferred on them in the State as well as in the Palace at various times. One of these is the Dalvoi referred to in the former chapter.

2. The Maharaja's relations are known as Arasus, a term which in Kannada literally means ruler and testifies to their relationship with the ruling family. They enjoy certain honours and privileges in the Palace and take seats in the Durbar according to a settled order of precedence.

The leading Sirdars now are the following:—

1. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.
2. Col. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O.
3. Mr. Lakshmikantharaj Urs.
4. ,, Gopalaraj Urs.
5. ,, Gopalakrishne Urs.
6. ,, The Rana Saheb.
7. ,, Balaraj Urs, B.A.
8. ,, Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs.
9. ,, T. Basavaraj Urs.
10. ,, Chamappaji Urs.
11. ,, A. V. Subramanyaraj Urs. Dalvoi

The Kalale Family.

3. Sirdars Kantharaj Urs and Nanjaraj Urs trace their origin to a distinguished Kathiawari Kshatriya Family of the Bharadwaja Gotra which settled in Kalale near Nanjangud in the days of Vijayanagar. The family was one of the foremost feudatories of that great Empire. It is believed to have been founded by Kanta Wodeyar: some accounts give the date of the foundation as 1504 A.D. The family tradition carries the event back to 1372 A.D. The Kalale Family was protected by the Mysore dynasty—from the attempts of the Ummathoor Chiefs to exterminate it. In the line of succession that followed Kantha Wodeyar came Karikal Mallaraja Wodeyar, nephew (sister's son) of Raja Wodeyar, King of Mysore, to whom allusion has already been made as Dalvoy, or Commander of Mysore Forces. Thimmaraja Wodeyar came after him. At this point the family separated into two distinct branches. The eldest son of Thimmaraja Wodeyar, Muppina Kanthe Urs is known as the ancestor of the present Dalvoi, while his second son Narase Urs's line is now represented by Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs. The latter branch is prominent in the annals of Mysore as one which has always consistently supported the reigning dynasty. Mr. Kantharaj Urs's eldest sister is the present Dowager Maharani, Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, born in 1870, passed the B.A. Degree with distinction from the Christian College, Madras, taking up History and Political Economy as optional subjects and Sanskrit as his optional language and being the first member of the Ursu community to

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attain this distinction. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1894 and has since risen to the responsible office of Second Member of the State Council. He married the present Maharaja's eldest sister Maharaja Kumari Jayalakshmammanni Avaru and has a daughter. He was recently created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

The Dalvoi branch.

4. The present representative of the Dalvoi branch of the Kalale Family is Mr. D. Nanjaraj Urs, who succeeded his father D. Devaraj Urs on his death in 1912. The office of Dalvoi or Commander of the Forces was held at various times by members of this family, but not in unbroken succession. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs was a Councillor in the Mysore State and left three sons and five daughters one of whom is married to His Highness the Yuvaraja Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., and another to Sirdar M. Gopalaraj Urs of the Bettadakote Family.

Bettadakote Family.

5. Sirdar Gopalraj Urs (No. 4) and Gopala Krishne Urs (No. 5) both belong to the Bettadakote Family of the Kasyapa Gotra. The name of the Founder is recorded in the family annals as Achyuta Raya. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, married the eldest daughter of Katti Gopalaraj Urs of this family. It was this lady, *viz.*, Mahamathosri Lakshammanni, who devoted herself to the interests of the Maharaja's Family during the dark days of the Mahomedan usurpation and entered into Treaty relationship with the British Government in 1782 A.D., and it was she who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 on behalf of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, her grandson. It is again from this family that the same Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, being childless, adopted a son in 1865 to perpetuate the reigning family. The adopted boy was the third son of Chikka Krishna Urs, who was the son of His Highness' brother-in-law. On adoption the boy was named Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, the 10th of that name in the Ruling Dynasty; he had two elder brothers (uterine) named Gopalaraj Urs and Subramanyaraj Urs. Both these died without male issue. The wife of the former adopted one of the sons of Mr. Chikke Urs of the Hunasunal family which traces its descent from the original Karugalli House: this adopted son is known as Sirdar Gopalaraj Urs; he represents the elder branch: he has married a daughter of the late Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs and has now two sons and three daughters.

6. The widow of Subramanyaraj Urs adopted a boy from the Gundlu Family: his name is Sirdar Gopala Krishne Urs: he has married the daughter of the late Mr. Basappaji Urs of the Arepur Family, who was Military Bakshi in charge also of the Palace Zillo Department. He has four sons and three daughters.

The Mugur Family.

7. The Mugur House is one of the most ancient families in Mysore. It is of the Vasishta Gotra. The mother of the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Maharani Kempananjammanni belonged to this family. Sarvadhikari Nanjaraj Urs father of the present representative of the family, married Kanthammanni Avaru of the Kalale Family. She was the sister of Her Highness the Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C. I., mother of His Highness the present Maharaja. The present representative of the family Sirdar M. N. Balaraj Urs, received his education in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and graduated from that Institution in 1912 taking History as his optional subject. He accompanied the Yuvaraja during his travels in Europe in 1913. He is now employed as Assistant Secretary to His Highness. His brother junior Balaraj Urs, now 17 years old is a student in the Ursu Boarding School. Mr. Balaraj Urs has three sisters of whom the first Tripura Sundari Ammanni is married to Mr. Nanjaraj Urs, the present representative of the Dalvoi Family.

The Kapadi House.

8. Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs belongs by adoption to the Kapadi House of the Sankhyana Gotra. Kapadi is a village in the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District. The name of the Founder is known as Sangaraja Urs. The mother of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., *viz.*, Guna Ammanni *alias* Kempananjammanni, was a lady born in this family. Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs is the adopted son of

the late Mr. Kapadi Raje Urs and has married His Highness' sister Maharajakumari Cheluvajammanni Avaru and has two daughters.

Turuvekere Family.

9. The progenitor of the Turuvekere Family is known as Basavaraj Urs. Its present representative bears the same name and is the grandson of the brother of Her Highness Maharani Sitha Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., consort of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Mr. Basavaraja Urs has five sons and one daughter.

The Bagli Family.

10. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., is the present representative of the ancient Bagli Family; one of its most distinguished members was known as Dodda Dese Urs. By his adoptive mother's side, Col. Desaraj Urs is connected with the Kapadi family and by birth he belongs to the Bilikere Family: he has been adopted into the Bagli Family; his grand-father's sister of that family married His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Col. Desaraj Urs first entered service in Mysore as Attache, Military Department in 1884: shortly afterwards he joined the Madras Cavalry, and saw active service in Burma. His services were afterwards transferred to the Mysore Government in 1887 and he now holds the responsible post of Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Military Department. He married His Highness' sister the second Maharajakumari and has a son 14 years old named Chik Desaraj Urs.

11. Col. Desaraj Urs was made a Lt.-Col. by His Highness the Maharaja in 1894, and an M.V.O., in 1906, he was subsequently made Colonel on the Staff in 1911 in which year the ~~Imperial~~ Title of C.I.E. was conferred on him. He has now accompanied the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers ~~for~~ on active service ~~at~~ to the front.

Jhala Family.

12. The Rana Saheb Vinaya Singh of Vana is a Rajaput of the great Jhala Family in Kathiawar that has given rulers to Dhrangadra, Vankaner, Wadhwan and Jhalara Patan in Rajaputana. Vana is an off-shoot from Wadhwan. The Vana branch traces back its descent to Thakur Arjunsinghji of Wadhwan. The Rana Saheb possesses a share (Giras) of the ancestral Jahgir in Vana and has now two daughters living and a son. The elder daughter Pratap Kumari Bai is married to His Highness the present Maharaja of Mysore and is known as Her Highness the Maharani Lakshmivilas Sannidhana. The younger daughter has been given in marriage to the eldest son of the Thakur of Gondal in Kathiawar.

Arepur Family.

13. Sirdar A. Chamappaji Urs (No. 10) and A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs (No. 11) belong to the Arepur Family. His Highness the late Maharaja conferred upon Mr. A. Basappaji Urs, father of Mr. Chamappaji Urs, the local title of Raja Sena Bhushana, as Military Bakshi and Bakshi of the Zillo Kacheri in the Palace. His wife was the late Maharaja's uterine sister. Mr. A. Chamappaji Urs has succeeded his father as Bakshi of Zillo Kacheri and Mr. A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs is now Bakshi of the Kille (Barr) Kacheri.

CHAPTER III.

Jahgirdars.

1. There are only two hereditary nobles in Mysore known as Jahgirdars, *viz.*, the Jahgirdar of Yelandur and the Jahgirdar Sivasamudram.

2. From information available it appears that Purniah, the founder of the former family was a Madhwa Brahmin by caste, born in 1735 A. D. of a village in the Tircambore, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District. He began life as an employee under a sowcar by name Andani Chetty and subsequently secured a footing in the Treasury Department, under Hyder Ali. Of him, Sir Thomas Munro says:— Jahgirdar of Yelandur. Dewan Purniah's Family.

> "He had, in the time of Hyder Ali, found his way by his talents from an "obscure situation to one of the first officers of the State and he maintain-"ed himself in it in opposition to many able rivals throughout the reign "of Tippu Sultan. When Seringapatam fell, we found him willing to "accept the post of Dewan."

3. Accordingly, on the restoration of the country to the Maharaja in 1799, Purniah was made Dewan by the British during His Highness' minority to conduct the administration of the country under the advice of the British Resident. In recognition of the meritorious services of Dewan Purniah, the Maharaja, on the advice of the British Government, granted to him as a Jahgir the fertile tract of Yelandur in the Mysore District, comprising an area of about 102 square miles yielding nearly half a lakh of rupees under a proper sunnad and made an announcement of the grant in open Durbar held on the 27th December 1807. His Highness assuming the reins of Government in 1810-11, the Regency of Purniah ceased. He remained a pensioner for some time and died in March 1812 A.D. With a view to preserve the intergrity of the Jahgir and provide for the ease and comfort of the lineal descendants of the family, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar passed a Legislative Enactment in 1885, declaring the Jahgir of Yelandur to be inalienable and impartible, defining the Jahgirdar's position and providing for succession to the Jahgir and also for annuities to the Jahgirdar and other descendants of Dewan Purniah. The late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., who was Dewan of Mysore from 1901-1906, was the fourth in succession as Jahgirdar. On his death in December 1911, without any male issue, Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah, B.A., the son of his deceased younger brother, was recognized as Jahgirdar of Yelandur. He is also employed in the Mysore Service, having started as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1902, and is now Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, in the Tumkur District.

4. The only other family which holds a Jahgir in hereditary succession is that of the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram, called also Sivansamudram, in the Mysore District. In 1805, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was an employee under Major Wilkes, the Resident in Mysore, constructed at his own expenses two bridges over the Cauvery on both sides of the island of Sivasamudram on the borders of the Mysore and British territory. In recognition of his public spirit and in order to ensure the maintenance of the bridges, the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja granted him Jahgirs in 1829 yielding altogether an annual revenue of about Rs. 17,000 in their respective territories and in 1834 the title of "*Janopakara Kartha*" (Public Benefactor) was also conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in his family under instructions received from the Government of India. The present heir of the family, Mr. T. Anandaraya Mudaliar, who is now 30 years of age is the great-grandson of Ramaswami Mudaliar. Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

CHAPTER IV.

A Brief Account of the more Important Indian Officers in the State.

There are no hereditary officials of importance in the Mysore State. Officials. Of the important officers in the service of the State the following may be mentioned :—

1. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.INST. C.E., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore and *Ex-officio* President of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 4,000.

Born in September 1861, Mr. Visvesvaraya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, took the B.A. Degree of the Madras University from the Central College at Bangalore, and the L. C. E. Degree of the Bombay University from the College of Engineering at Poona. He was appointed to the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineer under the Bombay Government in 1884 and served in Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Surat and other places and rose successively to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, under the Bombay Government. He served for four years as Sanitary Engineer to Government and Member of the Sanitary Board, Bombay. He gave evidence before the Irrigation Commission in 1901; was seleceted by the Bombay Government to attend the Irrigation Conference held at Simla in September 1904; was employed in 1905 on Special Duty in the Public Works Secretariat in connection with the Irrigation projects; and in 1907 was sent to Aden on deputation to advise the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement with regard to certain sanitary matters. His services were lent to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderbad as Special Consulting Engineer from 9th April 1909 to 8th November 1909 in connection with the flood prevention measures and drainage of the city of Hyderabad.

He retired from the service of the Bombay Government in October 1909 and joined the Mysore Service as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways, on 15th November 1909. After serving for about three years in this capacity he was on 10th November 1912, raised to the position of Dewan of Mysore. He was in January 1906 awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class; and was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the King Emperor's Coronation at Delhi in December 1911.

2. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., F.M.U., 1st Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 2,000.

Born in October 1860, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, entered the Mysore Service as a Munsiff in January 1885. He was made an Assistant Commissioner in April 1886; and after holding various offices in the Executive and Judicial Departments, rose to the position of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga in 1898. He was next appointed Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, in 1901, from which place he was promoted as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore in 1904. In April 1909 he was appointed Member of Council to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and has twice held the office of the Chief Judge as a temporary arrangement.

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Mr. Nanjundayya is an M.A. and M.L., and a Fellow of the Madras University. In appreciation of his valuable services, he was awarded the title of Rajamantrapravina by His Highness the Maharaja in open Durbar on 11th October 1913; and he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1914.

3. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council (pay Rs. 1,800), is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a prominent member of the Ursu Community. Born in 1870, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, who is a graduate of the Madras University, entered the service of the State as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1894 and after serving as Assistant Commissioner and Special Sub-Division Officer, was made Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Mysore in 1904. He was promoted as Excise Commissioner in February 1912 and was elevated to the position of Second Member of Council in the following January. He was created a Companion of the Star of India in June 1912. (For further particulars, *vide* page 10 under Ursu Sardars.)

4. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B,L., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,500.

Born in the year 1869, Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, headed the list of successful candidates in the first Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1892 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as a Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, he was appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court in December 1909 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1912.

5. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Paramasiva Iyer, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, was born in the year 1863 and joined the Mysore service in 1885 as an Assistant Professor in the Central College. He was made a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in December 1891. After serving the State as an Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, he was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Chief Court on 1st July 1914.

6. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. Pay Rs. 1,700.

He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Born in 1862, Col. Desaraj Urs joined the Madras Cavalry as a Commissioned Officer in 1885. He left India for active service in Burma in 1886 and on his return to Madras his services were lent to Mysore for employment as Assistant to the Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He resigned the British service in 1890, was made Commandant, Imperial Service Regiment, Mysore Lancers in 1894 and appointed to his present post of Chief Commandant in 1897. (*Vide* also page 12.)

7. Mr. K. Seshadri Dorasami Iyer, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Dorasami Iyer is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin and is the eldest son of the late Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., who was Dewan of Mysore for a period of about 18 years from 1883 to 1901. Born on the 9th April 1867, Mr. Dorasami Iyer joined the service of the State on the 21st of June 1888 as Private Secretary to the Dewan. He was appointed Revenue Assistant Commissioner on the 24th of November 1891, and after serving as Sub-Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner, and Officiating Excise Commissioner, he was made Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the 1st of July 1912.

8. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department. Pay Rs. 1,750. Born in 1863, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, who is a Vaishnava (Madhwa) Brahmin, joined the Bombay Public Works Department as an apprentice Engineer in March 1887. He rose to the position of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in Bombay, when his services were lent to Mysore in July 1911 for employment as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in November 1912, and has since been confirmed in the position.

9. Dewan Bahadur Jnan Saran Chakravarti, M.A., F.R.A.S., Comptroller and *Ex-Officio* Financial Secretary and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,800. Born in 1875, Mr. Chakravarti who is a Bengali Brahmin, first entered the Provincial Educational Service of Bengal as Professor of Mathematics, Hoogly College; but subsequently joined the Finance Department as a Probationer on the 15th of May 1898 and served as Assistant Accountant-General at Calcutta, Rangoon and Allahabad till July 1908, when his services were transferred to Mysore as Comptroller and *Ex-Officio* Financial Secretary to Government. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in January 1914.

10. Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400. Born in the year 1862, Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, entered the Mysore service in December 1887. He rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner in 1892, was appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate in July 1906, and promoted to the post of Inspector-General of Police in December 1912. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1914.

11. Mr. Purna Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner in Mysore and a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400. A Brahmin of the Madhwa Community, he was born in the year 1869 and entered service in 1890 as Home Tutor to His Highness the first Prince of Mysore. He served successively as Assistant Tutor, Assistant Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and was appointed Excise Commissioner in February 1914.

12. Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, M.B. and C.M., Senior Surgeon and *Ex-Officio* Sanitary Commissioner. Pay Rs. 1,400. A Tamilian ~~Mudaliar~~ Vellala by caste, he was born in 1861 and entered the Medical Department of Mysore as an Assistant Surgeon in 1887. He served as Civil Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, and was appointed Senior Surgeon and *Ex-Officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his good work in the Victoria Hospital the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in October 1911 and that of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January 1914.

13. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., Inspector-General of Education and a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. Pay Rs. ~~1,250~~ 1400. A Madhwa Brahmin of Mysore, he was born in the year 1860 and joined the service as an Assistant Master, Maharaja's College on the 26th of May 1885. He was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1895; and after serving as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary to Government, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Commissioner, he was appointed Inspector-General of Education on the 15th of June 1913. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on the 1st of January 1914.

14. Mr. D. K. Darasha, B.A., is the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement in Mysore. Pay Rs. 900. Belongs to a well known Parsi family long settled in Mysore. Was born in 1867; joined the Mysore service as a Revenue Probationer in January 1897; was (in consideration of his family claims), nominated to the Civil Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1897; was appointed Superintendent of Survey and Settlement on the 1st of January 1914.

CHAPTER V.

Brief Account of the Leading Retired Officers Residing in Mysore.

Among the non-officials residing in the Mysore State the following retired Officers of Government deserve particular mention by reason of their prominent position in society and the high offices held by them in the State prior to their retirement from service.

Retired officers of Government. Non-official gentlemen.

1. Pradhana Siromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A., C.I.E., retired Dewan of Mysore, is a son of the late Sir T. Madhava Rao, who was Dewan of Baroda, Indore and Travancore. Born in May 1859, he joined the Mysore service in 1873 as Attachè to the Mysore Commission. After holding various Offices in the State, he rose to the position of Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja in March 1906 and was appointed Dewan in April 1909. After serving the State for over three years as Dewan, he retired from the Office in November 1912, on a Special Pension of Rs. 1,250 a month. He was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in June 1910. The title of Pradhana Siromani was bestowed on him and he was decorated with the jewel of the First Class of the Gandabherunda Order by His Highness the Maharaja in Durbar on 18th October 1912.

2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bhadur Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired Member of Council, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He was born in April 1850, joined the Mysore Service in a ministerial capacity in 1873 and rose to the position of Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council from which he retired in June 1906.

The title of Rajamantra Pravina was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1904 and that of Dewan Bahadur by the British Government in June 1914. He is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council as also of the Mysore Economic Conference.

3. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bhadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty is a retired Member of Council and a prominent member of the Lingayat Community. Born in 1854, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1874 and after passing through the various grades of service rose to the position of Member of Council in 1906 from which he retired in February 1912.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council as well as of the Mysore Economic Conference. He has been Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality since February 1913. The title of Rajasabhabhushana was bestowed on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1911 and that of Dewan Bahadur by his Excellency the Viceroy in December 1911. He was also awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First class on 22nd June 1914 for his public services as Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality and in other capacities.

4. Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur Mr. A. Rangaswamiengar, B.A., B.L., retired Revenue Commissioner, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin of the Tanjore District. Born in 1851, he joined the Mysore service in 1875. He successively served as Sub-Judge, Comptroller, Deputy Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police, Judge of the Chief Court and Revenue Commissioner, and retired from the last-mentioned Office in July 1911. The title of Rajakaryapravina was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1907 and that of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in January 1911.

Account ~~History~~ of the leading personages in Mysore.

56

5. Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M.S., retired Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. He joined the Mysore service as an Assistant Surgeon in 1884 and rose to the position of the Head of the Medical Department in which capacity he retired from service on the 1st of January 1914.

6. Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. Desmukh Shama Rao, retired Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. Born in 1853, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1870, rose to the position of Superintendent of Survey and Settlement and retired from that appointment in January 1914. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in January 1911 and that of Rajakaryaprasakta by His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th of October 1911.

7. Mr. E. R. Subrayer, B.A., B.C.E., retired Comptroller of the Government of Mysore, is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin. Born in the year 1849, he joined the Public Works Department in Mysore in 1875, became Comptroller to the Goverement of Mysore in 1895 and retired from service in that capacity in January 1904.

9/2

9/2

8/2

8/2/15

~~84~~ 57

Submitted to His Highness.

L

I submit herewith a draft compilation concerning leading nobles and personages in Mysore in proof. The compilation has been scrutinized by the First Member and such changes as were considered necessary have been made in the original.

A

2. We have promised to send the compilation to the Residency by the middle of this month.

3. The draft may be approved.

M. Visvesvaraya
10th Feb. 1915.

MR

Record of Cases submitted for the Orde
of His Highness the Maharaja

Subject.

Draft compilation (in proof) concerning leading nobles and personages in Mysore.

Order.

D. O. Fr. no 2373

20/2/15

Bangalore

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

DO No 130
with file

Secretary
Govt

20.2.15.

A.S.V.
Please get printed copies for forwarding to the Party. by 22/2 if possible. Pls be made today.
22/2

My dear Sir,

I am directed to return, with final corrections, the proof of the compilation relating to the leading nobles & personages in Mysore sent with your D.O. letter No 2730 D 10/2/15. I am to say that it may now be printed and sent to the Residency.

Yours Sincerely
Nilkantaboo Chetty
For Private Secretary.

M. Visvesvaraya, Esq., C.I.E.
Dewan of Mysore, Bangalore

Serial No.

Subd. with final proofs as approved yesterday.

Orders are solicited as to the number of copies that have to be got printed & the kind of wrapper to be used.

K.N. 23.2.15

50 Copies may be ordered to be supplied in the wrapper used for the proof & 50 Copies in wrapper of ordinary ~~ty~~ paper.

Orders are solicited as to the number of copies to be sent to the Res^y. Perhaps half-a-dozen will do. The Res^y have not communicated their requirements.

The final proof is free from typographical ~~& other~~ errors. Orders to print ~~may~~ will be given if approved.

Secy) Agree. Mon 23/2

Drury 23/2

Please give orders accordingly. Res^y copies to be rec^d before 4 P.M. to-morrow. So that we may despatch to-morrow alone. Mon

Please also put up a draft to the Res^y. Mon 23/2

Proofs returned to Press 24/2

Draft Subd. 12 copies are expected from the Press by 2 P.M.

K.N. 24/2/15

The draft may be approved. The Compilation has been promised by tomorrow. As soon as copies are rec^d from the Press, they will be forwarded to the Residency.

Secy) Approved. Issue before 3 PM today. Mon 25/2

Mr Jos will kindly give his personal attention to this & report to me on a slip of paper at 3 PM today that the letter with 7 enclosures has been duly despatched

Drury 25/2

Mon 25/2

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

7385 IV
60

)G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. M. File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

17 From Mr. Warburton D.O. no. 1234 dt 20.2.15
Enquires when the list may be expected.

18 do. The Same officer D.O. no. 385 dt 20.2.15
Informs that the compilation will be sent before the 25th inst.

19 do. The Same officer Pol. no. 829 dt 25.2.15
Forwards 6 printed copies of the compilation & also return the "Chiefs & Leading Families in Rajputana."

20 From The Same officer no. 1459 dt 26.2.15
States that 40 more copies of the History may be forwarded with index by the middle of March.

Subd. An index will be prepared & Subd. shortly. It will have to be got printed & then forwarded to the Residency.

100 copies of the compilation have been received from the Press. If approved they may be distributed as noted hereunder:

Office of the Private Secy to His Highness	6
Palace controller's office	12
Dewan	4
Members of council	6
Residency	46 (40 more are to be sent)

The remaining copies will be kept in the Bonnet

Subd. for orders.

K.N. Das
2/3/15

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

7385 — 6/3

[G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen File No. 164 of 1913.

Serial No.

One Copy may be sent to Mr Ramakrishna Rao and another to Mr K. N. Srinivasa Iyengar, part Author of the Compilation by way of Compliment.

Secy)

The proposals noted above may be approved.

Dewan)

5604
5-3-15

Approved - 3 or 4 copies may be given to the other officers who helped in getting up the Compilation including Mr. D. M. Moosiya Rao.

16.9.15

RG

Dewan 17/3

Secy 17/3

Secy 4/3

Dewan 4/3

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—2-11-14

44 MR no 758/G of 1914
62

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Subd. with an index for the compilation of the leading nobles etc as ordered.

This may be forwarded to the Supdt, Govt. Press, for setting the matter in type.

Draft Subd.

K.N. 6.3.15 Issue Mon 6/3

Issued. 6/3/15

21. To Mr. Yates
Do. no. G 9640 D
6.3.15

Request him to send two proofs of the index before the 10th inst.

Subd. with 2 copies of proofs just now received.

K.N. 10/3/14 The index has been prepared on the model of the Rajputana Compilation. If approved, orders will be given to the Press to strike off copies, and attach it to the remaining copies of the Compilation in the beginning just as is done in the Rajputana list.

Secy) Where is the Resy letter? Such Resp is complete. Dum 10/3
The Resy letter is in the main file which is before the Dewan Secy) Mon 12/3

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—29-6-14

Please get it from No 20

Subd. with the other file is linked with this. Dum 12/3

Sub. Mon 12/3. Mon 14/3. Subd. now 4.3.15

G.R.S. 13]

MR 75 of 14 G

63

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

5993
13-3-15

The proposed index may also be printed - Dewan

Dewan

Yes

6.3.15 RO

Give orders - Moo 17.3

Dues 13/3 Moo 13/3

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—50,000—29-6-14.

7355 MSR 258

46

64

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | G. M File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

The fair proof has been received. If approved final copies will be got printed. The copies of the compilation will also be sent to the Superintendent for stitching the index sheet with the main book.

Draft Subd.

K.N. 19.3.15 Issue

Mar 19.3.

Do.

22 Mr. Yates, Supdt. Govt. Press no. G 10, 091 dt 19.3.15

Returns the proof & requests that the index may be bound with the main compilation & the books re-transmitted to this office by the 22nd instt.

Subd. with a draft forwarding 40 copies to the Residency.

K.N. 22.3.15 Secy)

Mar 22/3

Issue today before 3 P.M.

Issue 23/3

Mar 23/3

Do.

23 The A.G. Resident Ad. no. 922 dt 23.3.15

Forwards 40 more copies as requested.

Draft Subd forwarding the compilation to the Private Secy, the Palace Controller & Mr. Srinivasiy, as noted in pages 42 & 43 supra.

K.N. 26.3.15 Issue as revised

Mar 26/3.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M File No. 161 of 1913

Serial No.	
24	do. The Private Secy to H.H., the Palace Controller no. G 10589-90 dt 1.4.15 Messrs B. Rama Krishna Rao & K.R. Srinivasiyar no. G 10591-2 dt 1.4.15 Forwards ~~a copy~~ copies of the compilation
25	From The F.a. Resident no. 2175 dt 26.3.15 Acknowledges receipt of 40 copies.
26-29	From The Private Secy to H.H., the Palace Controller Mr. Ramakrishna Rao & the Dy. Comr of Durkur - nos 5272 dt 3.4.15, 48 dt 4.4.15 nil dt 4.4.15, 4497 dt 12.4.15 Acknowledges the receipt of the compilation
30	From The F.a. Resident no. Ad/4378 dt 22.6.15 Requests to be supplied with seven more copies of the compilation -
31	do. The same officer no. Ad 1274 dt 26.6.15 Forwards the same -

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

66

General and Revenue Secretariat.

G.M File No. 161 of 1913.

Serial No.

80 Letter no. 4378 dt 22-6-15 from the F.A. Resident requisitioning 7 more copies of the History of the Ruling Family etc of Mysore for transmission to the Govt. of India.

Draft Subd.

K.V. 24/6 Issue MSR 24/6

81 do. The F.A. Resident O.A. no. 1276 dt 26-6-1 Forwards seven more copies of the compilation

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—25,000—30-4-15.

Pol No. 34 of 1913

No. 5312

FROM

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

DIARY No. 1598

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

1913-1914
SECTION: General
FILE No. 161-13
Serial No. 1.

Dated Bangalore, 18th September 1913

SIR,

With reference to the correspondence ending with Mr. Sriniwasiengar's letter No. 1031 Pol., dated the 10th June 1913, I am directed to say that it has been decided to discontinue the preparation of the "List of Leading Officials, Nobles and Personages in the Principal Native States in India and Burma" in its present form, and in future to have the information relating to the several provinces compiled in separate volumes.

2. It is desirable that the separate compilations should be prepared on a uniform plan, and it is considered that in this respect the *book entitled "Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana" is suitable as regards size and general arrangement, though the information contained in it is in some cases unnecessarily detailed. The compilations will be printed quinquennially commencing from the beginning of the year 1914, and in order to keep them up to date, addenda and corrigenda slips will be issued half-yearly as soon as possible after the publication of the Honours Gazettes of the

*Copy enclosed. *Return requested

1st January and the King Emperor's Birthday. 2

3. The Resident will be obliged if the necessary information can kindly be compiled for Mysore and forwarded to this office as soon after the 1st January 1914 as possible. I am also to request that this compilation may be revised quinquennially on the 1st January and that in the meantime -- addenda and corrigenda slips may be furnished half-yearly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M B Warburton

First Assistant Resident.

69

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G. R. S. 26]

711

1598

File No. 66-13

Serial No. 2

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 5123/61

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

To

The Palace Southern

Date of issue 10/1/14

Signed by Sd/- N Ramachandra

Sir,

I am directed to request you to kindly furnish a concise history of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State together with a brief account of the leading Sirdars and hereditary Noblemen, for incorporation in a compilation proposed to be

P.T.O.

SUBJECT.

prepared, at the instance of the Govt. of India, on the lines of Mr. C.S. Bayley's "Chiefs and Leading Families in Rajputana", a copy of which is herewith forwarded for reference and return. The matter may kindly be treated as urgent, as the compilation in question is required by the Residency as soon after the 1st Jan. 1914 as possible.

J Hewett.

WB 6/1/14

Secy to Govt

BR

Bu

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—8-8-11.

71

5

No. 45 of 1913-14.

Palace Controller's Office,
Jaganmohan Palace, Mysore.
28th January 1914.
29th

From

B. Ramakrishna Row, Esq.,
Palace Controller,
Mysore.

DIARY No. 5357
10/3-1-14
SECTION Gen-Misc
FILE. 161-13
Serial No. 3.

To

K. R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.G.5123/G.M.161-13-2 of the 10th Instant and to state in reply that every endeavour will be made to draw up and submit a compilation therein asked for as early as possible and to add that as the subject-matter thereof involves research and study, the work will require at least three months to do it.

2. Under the head hereditary noblemen, there are I think in Mysore but two, viz., (1) The Jahgirdar of Yellandur and (2) the Jahgirdar of Siva Samudram. I beg to request that correspondence relating to them such as may be forthcoming in the Secretariat records may kindly be caused to be sent to me for reference: the same will be returned when done with.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
B Ramakrishna Rao
Palace Controller. 29/1/14

R.V.S.

72 6

G. R. S. 26] 1912 5354

Cu. File No. 61-13.
Serial No. 4

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 6741/e: 2

General and Revenue Secretariat
(.)
, *the* 191 .

To
The Palace Courtallum

Date of issue 24/2/14

Signed by Nat Lakshmanamudaliar

× Papers under disposal

× To be kindly returned when done with

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 45 dated the 28th January 1914 I am directed to forward herewith two memoranda containing a history of the Yelandur Jaghir and to state that the necessary information regarding this as well as the Sivasamudram Jaghir ~~is~~ is available in Mr. Rice's

P.T.O.

SUBJECT.

7 13

Gazetteer of Mysore Vol-II

I am to add that what is required is, as already intimated, ~~only a concise account of~~ a very brief history of Mysore and of the Ruling family, together with a short account of the leading Indian hereditary noblemen and that the compilation in view is not intended to be an elaborate one for publication as a treatise.

J Laver.

18/2

Seen to Secy.

5-2-14

List of enclosures.

Copied by KR

Examined by 20/2

GPB—25,000—8-8-11

✓ 74

D. O. No. 2505 8

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

D. O. No. 4039

Bangalore, 16th June 1914

My Dear Dewan Sahib

Will you please refer to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 3219, dated 9th May 1914, regarding the compilation of a list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore.

In Mr. Srinivasiengar's letter No. 652 Pol., dated the 27th February 1914, it was stated that the list would be completed before the end of March. Sir Hugh Daly will be glad to know when he may expect to receive it.

Yours Sincerely

M. B. Warburton

M. Visvesvarya, Esq., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore.

MS

75

D. O. No. P. C. 1040 9

21st June 1914.

30/6

Signed by Mr. D. M. Narasinga Rao

My dear sir,

With reference to your demi-official letter No.4039 addressed to the Dewan on the 16th June 1914. about the compilation of a list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore, I am directed to state that the work could not be completed by the end of March last as originally expected and that it will in all probability be ready by the end of September next.

Yours sincerely,

30.6.14

2/6

The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

30/6.

76

Draft d.o

Bangalore.
Dated 2nd July 1914.

10

D. O. No. 1813

My dear Sir,

You may recollect that the Hon'ble the Resident requested that a compilation of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore be prepared and forwarded to him as soon after the 1st Jan 1914 as possible and that in the Secrett letter No 652 P.R. dated the 27th Feb 1914, to the Resident it was stated that the compilation would be ready by the end of March 1914.

As the compilation is not-yet ready, the Hon'ble the Resident has been recently informed that every endeavour would be made to complete it before the end of Sept next.

I shall feel obliged if you will kindly take up this work in addition to your special duty and have it put through as expeditiously as possible with the help of Sett. the Mg. General & Revenue Secy will forward the necessary references on the subject.

Yours sincerely

To.

H. R. Srinivasa Iyengar Esq
on Special Duty.

77

D. O. No. 2/1605 II

D.O. No 67
Encl
A CD
13.7.14 RO

10th July 1914.

My dear Sir,

With reference to the enclosed (which may kindly be returned) His Highness desires me to say that Mr. Ramakrishna Rao may be allowed to complete the work which he has practically done. His notes are being revised and recast whereever necessary and I hope this will also be finished before long.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Mirza M. Ismail

M.Visvesvaraya, Esq., C.I.E.,

Dewan of Mysore,

Bangalore.

78

12

Secretary.

Please show this to Mr. K.R. Srinivasiengar and then file.

The enclosure may be returned to the Huzur Secretary, as desired.

15.7.14.

Seen
16/7/14

Dy Sec
16/7

16/7.

C.S Draft
16/7

Subd
16.7

19

D.O. No. 156
Enc 1.

13

Bangalore.
17th July 1914.

D.O. no. 48 of 7th July 1914 from Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, Palace Controller - about the compilation of an account of the Ruling Family of Mysore.

Dear Sir,

I return herewith the enclosure noted in the margin * ~~regarding the compilation of a history of the Ruling Family of Mysore~~ which was received with your D.O. no. 67 of 10th July 1914 to the address of the Dewan.

Yours sincerely

DLW

1717

To
Mirza M. Ismail Esq
Huzur Secretary
to H. H.

Urgent

80 ✓ 14

D. No. 7300.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

Bangalore, 10th October, 1914

Dear Mr. Narasinga Rao

Will you please refer to your D.O. letter No. 1040 Pol., dated the 30th June 1914, about the compilation of a list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore?

Will you kindly let me know when the list may be expected?

Yours sincerely

M B Waterfield

Draft reply to the RBO by Mysore T Innavar at Bangalore Dec. 11/to

Today Nor 12.10.

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

15

G. R. S. 26]

G.M File No. 161-13

Serial No. 5

Diary No. of letter replied to

D.O. No. Poe 321.

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

To

Dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. letter no. 7300 of the 10th instt, I am desired to express regret that it has not yet been possible to collect complete particulars required for compiling the list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore and to state that every endeavour will be made to prepare and forward the same to you by ~~the~~ ~~10th~~ ~~Dec~~.

Date of issue 15. 10. 1914.

Signed by Sr. D. M. Narasinga Rao

over.

SUBJECT.

82

16

~~December 1914.~~ 1st January 1915

14.10.14.
RC

Yours Sincerely

Dues
13/10

Hsn
12/10.

To. P. B. Warburton Esqr
First Asst. to the Hon'ble
the Resident in Mysore.

KN. hrs
12/10/14

List of enclosures,

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

83

17

G. R. S. 26]

Rm File No. 161-13
Serial No. 6

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 3718

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191 .

To

My dear Sir
~~Dear Mr. Srinivasachar~~

Date of issue 17. 10. 14

In reply to your D.O. letter no. 7/c of the 8th instt, I am desired to state that the Residency have been ~~written to~~ addressed in the matter of ~~extension of~~ extending the time for forwarding the compilation of leading personages in Mysore, and to request that the portion of the list entrusted to you for compilation may, if ready, be kindly ~~to be~~ sent ~~to~~ to this Office for reference.

Signed by Mr D.M. Nanjunda Rao
R in the Lindlw file

over.

SUBJECT.

18

84

The topo sheets, seventy in number, have been sent to you, as desired, in a separate packet. They may be kindly returned ~~when no longer required~~ as early as possible.

Yours Sincerely

Asst 16/10

Dhey 17/10

K.N. Kaul 16.10.14

List of enclosures

S. 17/10/

Copied by

Examined by

O.O. No. 9 / C. Question file

Basavangudi, Bangalore City,

21st October 1914.

DIARY No. 3263 G.M. 161-13-7

Dear Sir,

As desired in Para. I of your D.O. No. G. 3718/G.M. 161-13-5 dated 17th instant, I enclose herewith the list prepared by me of the Leading personages in Mysore, together with a note in which I have explained the lines on which I have prepared the list.

The compilation is complete except for an account of the Ruling Family and of the Ursu Sardars, the preparation of which has been entrusted to the Palace Comptroller.

Yours sincerely,

K. Somasundaram

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esquire, B.A., B.L.,

Offg: Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

Rep Puce 27/10

Asst. 27/10.

✓86

V Rep Honours Dr 27/10

Dr 27/10

DIARY No. 3266

G.m. 16 1-13-8

D.O. No. 7579.

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

Bangalore, 22nd October 1914

Dear Mr. Narasinga Rao

In acknowledging the receipt of your D.O. letter No. 821, Bol., dated the 15th October 1914, I am desired to express a hope that the list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore is not being made too elaborate by the inclusion of unnecessary names or details. Even the Rajputana list forwarded with my letter No. 5312, dated the 1st September 1913, as a guide, is considered capable of curtailment.

Yours Sincerely

M B Walker

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

C/85

87

No: G. 4241/Fm 161-13-9

Bangalore.

28.10.1914.

My dear sir,

I am desired to forward herewith a copy of D.O. letter No.7579, dated 22nd October 1914 received from the First Assistant Resident in regard to the list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore and to suggest that, in view of the Residency communication, a single half margin page or less for each individual Sirdar or Noble in the list ~~under com-pilation by~~ which is compiling the Palace Controller may be quite ample, except in the case of three or four gentlemen who are near relatives of His Highness the Maharaja in which more detailed information will probably be necessary.

2. As the entire compilation has to be forwarded to the Residency by the 1st January 1915, I am to request that the section which the Palace Controller has been preparing may kindly be furnished as early as

convenient.

Yours sincerely,

Dhee
28/10

Mirza M. Ismail Esq, B.A.,
Huzur Secretary to H.H. the
Maharaja of Mysore.

89

2/12

23

G. R. S. 26]

Y

fm. File No. 161-13.
Serial No. 10

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 5720.

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

Date of issue 3. 12. 14

Signed by Sir D. M. Vasudeva Rao

To
Mirza M. Ismail Esq. B.A.
Huzur Secretary
to H. H. the Maharaja.

My Dear Sir,

I am desired to invite reference to my D.O. letter no. G4241/G.M. 161-13-9 of 28th Oct 1914 and to request that the Section of the compilation of leading personages in Mysore which the Palace Controller has been preparing may kindly be furnished early, as ~~it is to~~ the entire compilation

over.

SUBJECT.

has to Uj

The printed ~~before being~~ and forwarded

to the Residency by the 1st Jan 1915

2.12.14
hb

Yours Sincerely

Asm 28/11

Dues 1/1

K.N. Lees
14.11.14

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

91

25

No. 30. of 1914-15.

Encl: one File
Covers Three Parts (chapters)
Secret Manbedinha

Palace Controller's Office,
Mysore, 6th December 1914.

LIBRARY No. 4655

	13 1914
SECTION	G. M
FILE No.	161-13
SERIAL No.	11

From

B. Ramakrishna Row, Esq.,
Palace Controller,
Mysore.

To

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No.G.5123/Gen.161-13-2 of the 10th January 1914, I have the honor to submit herewith, as therein asked for, a concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family as also of the Leading Sirdars and Jhagirdars. The whole has been condensed into as small a compass as possible in three chapters, consistently with the importance of the matters that fall under the respective heads.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B Ramakrishna Rao
7/12/14
Palace Controller.

RVS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

[illegible]

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

Very Urgent

No. G. 6024 / Ur. 161-13-12 dt 9.12.11.

To

The Palace Comptroller.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. 30 dated 6th Dec. forwarding a Concise History of Mysore, and of the Ruling Family as also of the Leading Sirdars and Jahagirdars, I am directed to observe, that no account of ~~the Hyder~~ the Yuvaraja appears in the Compilation, and to request you to be so Good, as to furnish the same as Early as Convenient, ~~The~~ and also to indicate clearly where it should be inserted in the

GPB—12,000—15-2-13.

93

27

Compilation

I have c

—A—

Fr [illegible] Sec'y

9/11/14

Pol No 586 94 28

Bangalore.

18th December 1914

G.m 161-13-13

Dear sir,

With reference to correspondence ending with your D.O. letter No.7579 dated 22nd October 1914, I am desired to state that a draft of the list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore has been prepared and is under revision and ~~that~~ it is regretted that it is not found possible to forward the compilation in a complete form before the end of January 1915.

Yours sincerely,

17.12.14

14/12

P.B. Warburton Esq, I.C.S.,

First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore.

95 Enter in the file concerned
Dr. 18/12

No. C.7

29

The Palace, Bangalore,

Dated, 16th December 1914.

DIARY No. 8011

1913-14
Gen.
161-13
14

From

B.Ramakrishna Rao, Esq.,
Palace Controller,
Mysore, Camp Bangalore.

To

D.M.Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg.Secretary to the Government
of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to your letter No.G6024/Genl 161-13-12 of the 9th Instant, I have the honour to submit herewith an account of H.H.the Yuvaraja which may kindly be inserted at the close of the first chapter and before the second chapter begins in the compilation submitted with my letter No.30 of 6th December 1914.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant

B Ramakrishna Rao 17/12/14
Palace Controller

96

D. O. V RW. 26/12

PALACE CONTROLLER'S OFFICE

Mysore, 20/01/1914

Gm 161-13-15

DIARY No. 5193

-19

My Dear Mr. Nara Singabhoop.

I enclose a revised account of the Chaugule family. and shall thank you much to thank Sushkule ch for that in Chapter II of the Compilation I have sent you already with my Memorandum no 30 of the 6th Inst.

Yrs Sincerely

A Ramakrishnaiah

97

31

G. R. S. 26]

G. File No. 16173
Serial No. 16

Diary No. of letter replied to

Pol No. 72

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191 .

To The First Assistant to the Hon'ble the Resident

Date of issue 29-1-15

Signed by [illegible]
for Sec.

Dear Sir,

In Continuation of my D.O. letter No PR 586 dated 18th Dec 1914, I am desired to state that the printing of the list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore, which is in proof now is about to be ~~ordered~~ completed, and ~~[illegible]~~ the Darbar expect to receive the printed Copy of the Compilation ~~may be expected~~ by about the middle of

over.

SUBJECT.

12/28/5

37

98

next month.

Yours Sincerely

Dupl. 26/1

28.1.15

Mr 26/1 off 9 Sec 4.

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

Urgent.

99 C 9

33

THE MYSORE RESIDENCY,

D.O. No. 1234.

Bangalore, 20th February 1915.

Gen 16-13-V

Dear Mr. Narasinga Rao

Will you please refer to the correspondence ending with your D.O. letter No. 730, dated the 29th January 1915, about the compilation of a list of leading officials, nobles and personages in Mysore?

Will you kindly let me know when the list may be expected? This information is required for transmission to the Government of India.

Yours Sincerely

M B Warburton

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A.,B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments.

100

C.S.

D.O. No. 355. Bangalore 34

20th Feby 1915.

G.M. 161

My dear Sir,

With reference to your D.O. No. 1234 of today, I write to inform you that print-order was given today and that the printed compilation of a list of leading Officials, nobles and personages in Mysore will be sent to you before the 25th Instant.

Yours Sincerely,

Sd/- D. M. Narasinga Rao.

P. B. Warburton Esq. I.C.S.,
F. A. Resident in Mysore.

101

35

G. R. S. 26]

G.M File No. 161-13

Serial No. 19

Diary No. of letter replied to

Pol No. 829
Thanket

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

To

Date of issue 25-2-15

Signed by

Paper under disposal

The First Assistant
to the Hon'ble the Resident
in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 5312 of 1st Septr 1913, I am directed to forward herewith six printed copies of the History of the Ruling Family, Nobles & leading personages in Mysore, and to return the compilation entitled "Chiefs & Leading Families in Rajaputana", received for reference.

over.

SUBJECT.

25/2

36

102

~~received with your letter under~~
~~advertence~~ which is ~~returned herewith~~.

I have etc

Mr
24/2

Offg: Secy to Govt.

K.N. hms
24/2/15

List of enclosures

Copied by

Examined by

GPB—25,000—4-3-13

103

Pol No 1689 d 26-2-15

No. 1459. 37

FROM

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I. C. S.,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

DIARY No. 7385

10/3-1914
SECTION G. M.
FILE No. 16173
DOCKET No. 20

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 26th February 1915.

SIR,

In acknowledging, with thanks, the receipt of Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter, No. 829 Pol., dated the 25th February 1915, I am directed to say that, if the Durbar are preparing an index to the History of the Ruling Family, nobles and leading personages in Mysore, the Resident would be obliged if he could be favoured with 40 more copies of the History with index by the middle of March.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P B Warburton

First Assistant Resident.

104 38

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 161-13

Serial No. 21

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 9-9640/one

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* .

Date of issue 6. 3. 15

Signed by Tiruvengadam

~~To~~

Dear Sir,

I am desired to forward herewith an index to the History of the Ruling Family Nobles & Leading Personages in Mysore & to request that the same may be set in type & two clean proofs sent to this office before the ~~afternoon of the 9th~~ 10th instt.

Yours Sincerely

MSR

6/3

C. W. Yates Esqr

Superintendent,

Govt. Press.

over.

SUBJECT.

K.V.
6.3.15

105

39

G. R. S. 26]

File No. 161-13
Serial No. 22

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. 8 10,091 Encl. one proof on back side

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191

To

Date of issue 19. 3. 15

Signed by

Dear Sir,

I am desired to return herewith the proof of the Index to the History of the Ruling Family, nobles & Leading personages in Mysore and to request that 100 copies of the same may be printed and ~~stitched~~ bound along with the main compilation as in the accompanying Rajaputana publication.

(92 copies Sent separately)

The bound books may kindly be re-transmitted to this office by the 22nd instt.

over.

Yours Sincerely

SUBJECT.

19.3.15

C. H. Yates Esqr
Superintendent,
Govt. Press.

KN. 19.3.15

106

40

G. R. S. 26]

G. M File No. 161-13
Serial No. 23

Diary No. of letter replied to

Ol No. 922
Packet

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 23-3-15

Signed by

To

The First Assistant
to the Hon'ble the
Resident in Mysore.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 1459 dt 26th Febr 1915, I am directed to forward with index, herewith 40 more copies, of the History of the Ruling Family, nobles and leading personages in Mysore.

~~Other~~ ~~with Fin. dated~~

I have etc

Enclosure
one packet
containing
40 books.

MSN
22/3/15
Offg. Secy to Govt

SUBJECT.
KN.
22/3/15

107

41

G. R. S. 26]

G.M File No. 161-13

Serial No. 25a

2 pff-

Diary No. of letter replied to

No. G 10589-90

6 Cop.
2

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

To (1) The Private Secretary to H.H. the Maharaja

(2) The Palace controller

(3) K.R. Srinivasiyengar Esq Dy. Comnr, Tumkur Dt.

Date of issue 1st April 15

Signed by W. S. R. Rao

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith 6 (2 x 3 copies) copies of the compilation 'History of the Ruling Family, Nobles & leading personages in Mysore' and to request an acknowledgment.

2 for office use
1 for personal use
(+ for personal use)

I have etc

Msover.
26/3

For Jt. Secy

SUBJECT.

K.N. Rao
26.3.15

File
29/3

108

42

G. R. S. 27]

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(*Continuation sheet draft form.*)

No. 910591-92/Fu 161-13 Alp
dt 18th April 15

(1) B. Ramakrishnaiah Esq
Palace Controller.

(2) K. N. Srinivasa Iyengar Esq
Oflnr Jumbu Dt.

Sir,

I am directed to forward for your personal acceptance, a Complimentary Copy of the Compilation "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles, and leading personages in Mysore" and to request an acknowledgment.

I have &c
Mn.

For Off Secy.

GPB—20,000—7-7-14

109 Pol. 1879 & 27/3

V 26/3 PN

43

No. 2175.

FROM

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I. C. S.,

FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

C.M. 16-13-25

DIARY No. 8304

19 -1

SECTION

FILE No.

SERIAL No.

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

Dated Bangalore, 26th March 1915.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of 40 copies of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles & Leading Personages in Mysore", forwarded with Mr. Narasinga Rao's letter No. 922 Pol., dated the 23rd March 1915.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

P B Warburton

First Assistant Resident.

R. O. 2—R. P. B.—1-1915—1,000.

110

44

OFFICE OF THE PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

No. 5172 Dated Fern Hill, 3rd April 1915.

FROM

R. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., I.C.S., C.I.E.,
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

G.O. 16113-26

DIARY No. 8621

TO

D. M. Narasinga Rao Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of
H.HM the Maharaja of Mysore,
General & Revenue Departments,
BANGALORE.

SIR,

I am directed to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the six copies of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" forwarded with your letter No. G. 10589-90/G.M. 161-13 dated the 1st instant.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Private Secretary.

111

45

No. 48. of 1914-15.

Palace Controller's Office,
Mysore, 4th April 1915.
7

From

B. Ramakrishna Row, Esq.,
Palace Controller,
Mysore.

G.M-16173-27

To

D.M.Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

DIARY No. 8757
19 -19
SECTION
FILE No.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks, the receipt of two copies of the Compilation "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading personages in Mysore" forwarded with your No.10589-90/G.M.161-13 dated 1st April 1915.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

4/4/15

Palace Controller.

RVS.

112 16

Palace Controller's Office,

Mysore, 4th April 1915.

From

B. Ramakrishna Row, Esq.,

Palace Controller,

Mysore.

G.M. 76113-28

To

DIARY No. 8764

D. M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Mysore,

General and Revenue Departments,

Bangalore.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the complimentary copy of the Compilation "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" very kindly sent to me with your letter No. G.10591-92/G.M.161-13 of the 1st Instant, and to state that I feel extremely grateful for this favor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

B Ramakrishna Rao

Palace Controller. 4/4/15

RVS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I have to bring to the Council's notice only one [illegible]

[illegible] History of the Indian Legal, [illegible]

[illegible] is [illegible] very deeply [illegible] to [illegible]

[illegible] 91-92/C.M.161-12 [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] I

feel extremely grateful for this favor.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

[illegible]

Indian Commoller.

113
6 Ap. 15

G.H.—100,000—29-7-14

1914-15

From

The Deputy Commissioner,

Tumkur District .

G.M 16173-29

To

The Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Dated 12th April 1915.

Despatched

Received

General No. 497

No. Secy

Enclosure No. Nil

ARY No. 9020
SECTION
FILE No.
SERIAL No.

Acknowledges the receipt of a copy of the 'History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore'.

47

Office of the
Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District.
Dated, 12th April 1915.

From

K.R. Srinivasiengar, Esq., M.A.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

To

D.M. Narasinga Rao, Esq., B.A., B.L.,
Offg: Secretary to the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore,
General and Revenue Departments,
Bangalore.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the 'History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore' forwarded with your letter No. G.10591-2/G.M.161-13 dated 1st April 1915.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Srinivasiengar

Deputy Commissioner,
Tumkur District.

NVR

115

48

22/6

No. 4378.

Rel 2536 of 22.6.15

FROM

P. B. WARBURTON, ESQ., I. C. S.,
FIRST ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

G.M. 16-12-30

DIARY No. 11337

To

The Dewan of Mysore.

19 -19
SECTION
FILE No.
No.

Dated Bangalore, 22nd June 1915.

SIR,

In continuation of my letter No. 2175, dated the 26th March 1915, I am directed to request that seven more copies of the "History of the Ruling Family, Nobles and Leading Personages in Mysore" may be kindly supplied for transmission to the Government of India.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For First Assistant Resident.

R. O. 2.—R. P. B.—4-1915—1,000.

116

24/3

49

G. R. S. 26]

SUBJECT.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

Section G. Mal
File No. 181-13
Serial No. 81

General and Revenue Secretariat
( )
, the 191 .

No. Pol 1276
Ens Seven

Date of issue 26-6-15

Signed by elber N. Rama Rao

To
The First Assistant to
the Hon'ble the Resident
Sir,
I am directed to
forward herewith for
transmission to the Govt.
of India, Seven copies of the
"History of the Ruling Family, Nobles
& Leading Personages in Mysore".
as requested in your letter
no. 4378 of the 22nd instt.
I have etc
Mod
24/6
For Offg. Secy

24/6/15

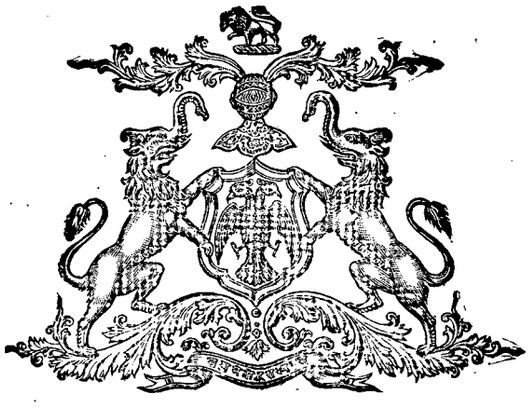
K.V.
24/6

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

NOBLES

AND

LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE



BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1915

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY

NOBLES

AND

LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

BANGALORE:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS
1915

HISTORY OF THE RULING FAMILY NOBLES

AND

LEADING PERSONAGES IN MYSORE

CHAPTER I.

A Concise History of Mysore and of the Ruling Family of the State.

1. Mysore forms a tableland in the angle where the Eastern and Western Ghats converge on the Nilgiris. Its area is about 29,475 square miles with a population, according to the Census of 1911, of 5,806,193. It is surrounded on all sides by British Territory. Its general elevation is from about 2,000 to 3,200 feet above the sea level. The surface is much broken up by hills which sometimes rise as high as about 6,200 feet. The principal river is the Cauvery; and the chief cities are Bangalore (population 1,89,485 including the Civil and Military Station) and Mysore (population 71,306), the former being the administrative capital, and the latter containing the ancestral Palace of His Highness the Maharaja.

Mysore: its situation, area and population.

2. The territory comprised within the present State of Mysore has been under various dynasties known in history. Some edicts of Asoka have been discovered in the northern portion, showing that it had come under the influence, if not under the direct rule, of the great Mauryan Emperor, in the third century of the pre-Christian Era.

3. In 1399 A. D. during the great commotion in the north and west of India, consequent on the invasion of Tamerlane, it is said that two young brothers, Yadu Raya *alias* Vijaya, and Krishnaraya, of Atreya Gotra, scions of the famous Yadava family which is sanctified by the birth in it of Sri Krishna, went out in quest of adventure from Dwaraka in the west of the peninsula of Kathiawar, and, after a sojourn in Vijayanagar, proceeded southwards. They paid a visit to the shrine of Vishnu at Yadugiri, Melkote, and passed on to Mysore where a fortunate trial of prowess awaited them. A descendant of King Bhopa, of the Goutama Gotra, by name Suradeva Raya, had emigrated to this place some time previously from Mathura on the Jumna, and had founded a Dynasty. Chamaraja, a lineal descendant of his had just then died, leaving an only daughter by name Devajammanni. A petty chief, captain of the army (Senapati) by name Mara Nayaka was trying to coerce her to marry him and was planning usurpation. This gave Yadu Raya an opportunity for displaying his chivalry and courage. He fought and slew Mara Nayaka, and married the Princess whom he had rescued; he became thus the founder, as will be seen from the appended genealogical table, of the Royal House of Mysore.

The origin of the present reigning family of Mysore. Yadu Raya, the founder.

4. The rule of the next seven Rajas who succeeded Yadu Raya was one long and constant struggle with petty local chieftains, called Pollegars, of whom there were many. The ninth ruler Raja Wodeyar reduced a number of these to submission, and in 1610 A. D. he supplanted the Viceroy of Vijayanagar in Seringapatam and secured the Mysore Throne.

Yadu Raya's successors: Raja Wodeyar: acquires Seringapatam; secures the Throne.

His Rule.

5. Under Raja Wodeyar, the territorial limits were enlarged and Mysore rose to the dignity of an important State with a number of chieftains under its sway. According to Col. Wilks, the rule of Raja Wodeyar was remarkable for the rigour and severity which he exercised towards the subordinate Wodeyars, and his indulgence to the raiyats.

Territorial expansion.

6. The career of expansion and progress inaugurated by Raja Wodeyar was continued by his successors in spite of intrigues within and contests without. The difficulties opposed by the aggressive Mahomedan dynasties of Bijapur and Golconda in the north and by refractory and warlike chieftains in other directions were all successfully overcome.

Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar defeats the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan: establishes a Mint.

Kantirava Narasaraja Wodeyar, the second ruler after Raja Wodeyar, was no less remarkable for his courage in war than for his wisdom and his muscular strength. He successfully defended Seringapatam against the attack of the Bijapur General Ranadulla Khan, and repulsed him with great slaughter, obtaining considerable booty. He established a Mint and introduced gold coins (known after his name as Kanthiraya Hana)—(fanams)—which continued to be current long after his reign. He inflicted a severe defeat on Kempe Gowda of Magadi at Yelahanka, and levied a large contribution from him.

Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar.

7. The next ruler, Dodda Devaraja Wodeyar, maintained the reputation of the family: he defeated Sivappa Naik of Bednore and repulsed an invasion of Mysore headed by the powerful Naik of Madura and put him to rout.

Chik Devaraja Wodeyar: establishes local postal system, Anche.

8. It was however under his son and successor, Chik Devaraja Wodeyar, that Mysore became best known. His highly successful financial measures, the internal reforms he introduced as well as his conquests in that critical period when the Mahomedans and the Mahrattas were struggling for supremacy in the South, stamp him as a remarkable prince. He maintained friendly relations with Aurangazib, the then Mughal Emperor. He introduced a regular postal system in his dominions under the name Anche.

His attention to family concerns.

9. Nor was his attention to his family concerns less vigilant: he instituted an enquiry into the condition of the various Arasus and Rajabandhus and divided them into two classes, the one consisting of thirteen houses which comprised the superior relatives, supposed to have been also known as the "Prabhu Manetanas" (reigning families so called on account of their having been Chiefs of petty Polleyams or groups of villages which were afterwards absorbed into the Mysore Raj) and the other consisting of the remaining relations who were classed into eighteen families. All the intermarriages of the Royal family according to his regulations were to be made with the thirteen houses only, and these were permitted to marry from the eighteen houses but not to give daughters to them in marriage.

Extent of his territory.

10. Chik Devaraja Wodeyar died in 1704 A.D., after an eventful reign of nearly one-third of a century, leaving as a heritage to his successors a country extending from Palni and Anamale in the south to Midagesi in the north, and from near Carnatic Ghur of the Baramahal in the East to the borders of Coorg and Balam on the west, bringing in an annual revenue of about 40 lakhs of rupees, and in addition a flowing exchequer, and an administration, fairly well-organised and suitable to the times in which he lived.

Mysore in the 18th century: struggles in the south for supremacy.

11. Subsequently, Mysore passed through a period of trial and disaster which more or less continued throughout the eighteenth century. The times were troublous: the Mahomedan Power was spreading in the Carnatic, with Arcot as the headquarters of a Nawab; the Mahrattas were endeavouring to extend their dominions in all directions; the Mughal Empire was on the wane; one of its Sirdars, Nizamulmulk who came to the Deccan to seek fresh fields of adventure, had established himself in Bhaganagar, now known as Hyderabad, on the ruins of the Golconda dynasty which Aurangzib had overthrown, and a severe struggle for supremacy in the Deccan and Southern India had commenced in which the English and the French took part. At this juncture, Mysore was unfortunate in not having vigorous

and energetic rulers. Two members of the Kalale Family, Nanjarajiah and Devarajiah, whom the Maharaja Dodda Krishna Raja Wodeyar had appointed as Sarvadhikari and Dalvoi respectively, appropriated much power to themselves and embarked upon ambitious schemes of self-aggrandisement. They behaved arrogantly manifesting wilful disrespect to the Throne to which they owed their elevation.

Hyder: his origin.

12. About this time there appeared on the scene a new factor in Mysore, in the person of Hyder Ali. His origin is variously given. According to the information recorded in the annals of the Maharaja's family, his ancestor, one Ashrof Shah, came to India with his wife and children from Arabia and took up service in the Bijapur State. One of his descendants migrated to Kolar and died there leaving three sons. The eldest of these, Mahommad Fathulla Khan, known also as Fathi Naik sought, and secured employment at the head of 50 horses and 650 Volekars under the Nabob of Sira where he obtained a village called Gummanahalli as a Jahgir: Hyder was his second son; the first son's name was Shaha Sab (Shahabaz). Their father left them a debt of 9,000 Pagodas. Their uncle Gulam Ali, who was employed under the Pollegar of Dodballapur and who owed the Pollegar 1,000 Pagodas, took them to his elder brother Gulam Hyder Ali Sab in the service of Mallarajiah, Governor of Maddagiri, and prayed for relief, saying that in case his request met with favourable response they would all place their services most loyally at the feet of the Mysore Throne. On Mallarajiah's recommendation, the Maharaja granted them ten thousand Pagodas which enabled them to settle their debts.

His rise.

13. Hyder first came to notice in the siege of Devanhalli conducted by Katti Gopalrajiah and Sarvadhikari Karachuri Nanjarajiah in 1749: shortly afterwards, Nazar Jung of Hyderabad, Dekkan, made an expedition against Arcot, and at his request a Mysore contingent was sent to help him: Hyder went along with it and distinguished himself. He offered a *Nazar* of thirteen camel loads of gold Akbar-Muhars which he secured in this campaign to the Maharaja, and His Highness returned three of them to him; when financial embarrassments were felt, and the Mysore Troops mutinied, Hyder was able to set matters right. In recognition of his services, the Maharaja appointed him Fouzdar of Dindigul, giving him, the titles of Bahadur and Nawab. In the complications that followed, Hyder pushed himself by his courage and tact to the first rank and finally made himself the head of the administration and successfully defended Mysore against the repeated incursions of the Mahrattas. He reduced a number of Pollegars, more or less powerful in the surrounding districts and considerably extended the limits of Mysore. He became the *de facto* ruler of the State, although, nominally, the old reigning family still continued to sit on the Throne.

His campaigns, his son and successor, Tippu.

14. In the course of his campaigns, Hyder came in contact with the British whose power he seems to have soon realized: he first fought against them in 1769, again in 1781-82. While directing military operations in the latter campaign, he died at Chittur and was succeeded by his eldest son, Tippu Sultan, who continued the war till it was terminated by a treaty.

Tippu's unpopularity, siege of Seringapatam by the British, his death.

15. Possessing less tact and wisdom than his father but more intolerance and bigotry, Tippu soon became unpopular. The nominal regard and respect that used to be shown to the titular Maharaja of Mysore grew less and less; his oppression and interference with the privileges of the Ruling Family became intolerable and the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni opened secret negotiations with the British Government at Madras which led to the conclusion of a treaty with them in 1782 A.D. On the demise of the Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar in 1796 A.D., Tippu refused to allow the installation of his son. This created much discontent. His measures gradually became more and more tyrannical. At last his unprovoked and aggressive intrigues with the French, drew against him a combination of the British, the Mahrattas and the Nizam in 1799 A.D. when Seringapatam was taken by storm and Tippu fell in defending his capital.

Restoration of Mysore to Native Raj. Installation of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III.

16. After Tippu's fall Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, son of the last preceding Maharaja Khas Chamaraja Wodeyar, then five years of age, whom Tippu had consigned to neglect, was duly installed at Mysore as the Maharaja on the 30th June 1799 by General Harris and Mir Alam, the representative of the Nizam (*vide* the Partition Treaty and the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799). The sons of Tippu were provided with liberal allowances and removed to Vellore and his principal officers were allowed Jahgirs, stipends or pensions, according to their respective rank and position. Purniah, Tippu's Financial Minister, having surrendered and offered his services, was appointed Dewan to the Maharaja to conduct the administration of the new Government during the Maharaja's minority with Sir Barry Close as Resident.

The 19th century. Mysore becomes the capital: Dewan Purniah's Regency: Assumption of the Government by the Maharaja 1811 A.D. Assumption of the Administration by the British 1831 A.D.: The Mysore Commission: Sir Mark Cubbon Commissioner.

17. Thus, the dawn of the 19th century brought peace and security to Mysore under the ægis of the British Government. Thenceforward the city of Mysore became the Capital and there the Palace was re-built about 1800-01. Purniah was Dewan-Regent for nearly twelve years in the course of which Mysore greatly assisted the British in their campaigns against the Mahrattas. Purniah's knowledge of the country and its resources enabled him to introduce order and to improve the revenues. The impression the young Maharaja produced on the Europeans who came in contact with him was very favourable. Purniah's Regency terminated in 1811 when His Highness assumed the Government of the country. The Maharaja ruled in person until 1831 when in consequence of some disturbances in the Malnad tracts—the result mainly of the corrupt conditions and practices of the times—the British temporarily assumed the Government of the country and appointed a Board of two Commissioners, to carry on the administration. It was at the same time declared that as far as possible the native usages should be adhered to and no system introduced which could not be worked afterwards by native agency when the country was restored to the Maharaja. Shortly afterwards, the system of joint Commissioners was found inconvenient and so Colonel Morrison was made sole Commissioner in April 1834. On his transfer to Calcutta as a Member of the Council of the Government of India, Colonel afterwards Sir Mark Cubbon succeeded him in June of the same year. The separate office of Resident continued till 1843 when it was abolished.

His Administration.

18. The Commissioner was at first the sole authority in all matters, revenue as well as judicial. Afterwards a separate officer was appointed to relieve him of judicial work and styled Judicial Commissioner. Some other administrative changes were also introduced. The Pollegars, petty Chieftains of former days, whom Hyder had reduced and to whom money pensions had been granted during the settlement of 1799, were brought under systematic control. Abuses and evils were gradually abolished. Batayi or the old system of payment of land tax in kind by the raiyat was to a great extent replaced by suitable money rents and a large number of vexatious imposts were removed. Trade was freed from encumbrances and encouraged. The revenue of the State increased, works of public utility were undertaken, and facilities afforded to the people for education both in English and in Vernaculars; peace and progress were universally established.

Prospect of restoration.

19. Meantime, in response to repeated requests made by His Highness for the restoration of the Province, the Court of Directors declared it their intention to retain charge of it sometime longer in view to establishing "a fair assessment upon the raiyats with security against further exaction, "and a satisfactory system for the administration of Justice."

Maharaja's help during the Mutiny: its recognition.

20. During the Indian Mutiny in 1857-58, His Highness' help proved of great value. To this the Commissioner Sir Mark Cubbon bore clear testimony in a despatch to the Government of India and said that to no one was the Government more indebted for the preservation of tranquillity than to His Highness who displayed the most steadfast loyalty throughout the crisis, discountenanced everything in the shape of disaffection, and took every opportunity to proclaim his confidence in the stability of the British Rule. The Governor-General, Lord Canning, accordingly wrote to His Highness an

appreciative Kharitha, conveying His Excellency's warm thanks for his services.

21. Sir Mark Cubbon retired early in 1861. His successor, Mr. L. Bowring, arrived in February 1862, Mr. C. B. Saunders, having acted in the interim as Commissioner. Mr. Bowring elaborated the administration in some detail and introduced the Bombay system of Survey Settlement and the Madras method for Inam Settlements. The first germs of Local Self-Government in Mysore may also be traced to this period as Municipalities were then established in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, modelled after similar institutions in the Punjab. About the same time, a department was formed for the supervision and audit of accounts in the Province.

Sir Mark Cubbon's retirement. Mr. L. Bowring succeeds: his administration.

22. In June 1865, the Maharaja, being childless, adopted a descendant of Katti Gopalaraja Urs of the Bettadakote Family, the father of the Dowager Maharani Lakshmammanni who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 A. D. The adopted son was then about two years old and was named Chamarajendra Wodeyar. The question of the recognition of the adoption for purposes of Territorial Succession underwent long discussion with the British Government and finally in 1867, a favourable decision was arrived at. This proved a source of much gratification to the Maharaja who was then about 74 years of age. He survived this decision about a year; and on his demise in March 1868, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodeyar was declared his successor, and suitable arrangements were made under the supervision of British Officers for his education during minority and also for remodelling the establishments of His Highness' household. The young Maharaja was installed at Mysore during the Dasara on the 23rd September 1868 by the Commissioner Mr. L. Bowring.

Adoption by the Maharaja of a son and heir by name Chamarajendra Wodeyar.

23. Soon afterwards the designation of the Head of the Mysore administration was changed to Chief Commissioner. Early in 1870 Mr. Bowring resigned, and Sir Richard Meade succeeded him as Chief Commissioner. During his tenure of office, a great impetus was given to Public Works including Irrigation and Surveys for Railway extension: at the same time the preparation of the country for Native Rule received consideration.

Resignation of Mr. Bowring (since made Chief Commissioner). Sir Richard Meade succeeds.

24. In response to His Excellency the Viceroy's invitation, His Highness the Maharaja attended, with Mr. Saunders, the Chief Commissioner, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877 when Her Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to attend the Imperial Assemblage of 1st January 1877.

25. Meanwhile the failure of the monsoons in 1875 and 1876 had brought on distress which developed into a severe famine. Relief works were started and remissions of assessment were given. Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, visited Mysore in September 1877 and inaugurated vigorous measures for combating the famine: sometime afterwards, rains set in, and by about the close of 1878, the prospects became normal. The effects of the famine were most disastrous: the country lost a fifth of its population; all classes were affected; the accumulated surplus of nearly a crore of rupees disappeared; a debt of 80 lakhs to the British Government took its place: the cash balance dwindled to a figure insufficient for the ordinary purposes of the administration: every source of revenue was at its lowest: and the severe retrenchments that followed enfeebled every department.

The famine of 1876-78: its effects in Mysore.

26. Mr. afterwards Sir James Gordon who was Judicial Commissioner and subsequently Guardian to His Highness the young Maharaja became Chief Commissioner in April 1878. In May of the same year His Highness' marriage took place, the bride selected being an accomplished Princess of the Kalale Family by name Kempananjammanniyavaroo. This auspicious event was celebrated with suitable pomp and ceremony in the Mysore Palace.

Sir James Gordon, Chief Commissioner.

27. While devising and carrying out measures to prepare the administration to receive its Native Ruler, Sir James Gordon gave to His Highness every facility to acquaint himself with the conditions of the country, the habits of the people and the details of the administration.

Preparations for Maharaja's rule.

28. The Rendition of Mysore to its Native Rulers was proclaimed on the 25th March 1881, and gave unbounded joy and satisfaction to all the

The Rendition 1881 A.D.

people and friends of Mysore. His Excellency the Governor of Madras, the Right Honourable W. P. Adam, came over to Mysore and performed the ceremony of installation in the Palace in the Fort, Mysore. The Maharaja held a Durbar the same evening and issued a Proclamation confirming all existing officers in their respective appointments. His Highness nominated Mr. C. Rangacharlu, C.I.E., Dewan and announced the formation of a council with the Dewan as President and two of the most experienced retired officers of the State as Members, to submit for his consideration their opinions on all questions relating to Legislation and Taxation and on all other measures connected with the good administration of the country and the well-being of his subjects.

The Representative Assembly.

29. One of the first measures of the new Government was the establishment of a Representative Assembly, the first of its kind in India, the object being to bring the people into immediate touch with the Government and to remove from their minds any misapprehension in regard to the views and action of the Government and convince them that the interests of the Government are identical with those of the people. It met for the first time in Mysore in the Dasara in 1881. Ever since, its meetings have been regularly held as part of the annual Dasara functions. The Dewan who presides over the deliberations of the Assembly opens it with an address in English, the Honourable the British Resident being also present on the occasion. A translation of the Dewan's address in Kannada is next read by one of the principal officers of the administration. Sittings of the Assembly are held for some days thereafter to discuss matters brought forward by the various members. The Proceedings are finally printed and published both in English and Kannada.

The reign of His Highness' the Maharaja.

30. The reign of His Highness the late Maharaja, short as it was, contains a record of steady progress. In the words of the then Dewan Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer :—

> "It began with liabilities exceeding the assets by 30¾ lakhs and with "an annual income less than the annual expenditure by 1¼ lakhs. "During the first three years, the revenues from all sources were "generally stationary and in the fourth year there was a consi- "derable decline due to the drought of that year, but during the "next ten years the improvement year after year was large and "continuous. Comparing 1880-81 with 1894-95, the annual "revenue rose from 103 lakhs to 180½ lakhs, or by 75·24 per "cent and after spending on a large and liberal scale on all works "and purposes of public utility, the net assets amounted to over "176 lakhs, in lieu of the net liability of 30¾ lakhs with which "His Highness' reign began."

This financial prosperity was the result not of "new taxation in any form" but of "a natural growth under the stimulus afforded by the opening out of the country by means of new roads and Railways, the execution of important irrigation works and the general expansion of industries. It was in some measure due also to improved management of particular sources of income." The British Government generously postponed the payment of the enhanced subsidy payable five years after the Rendition for a further period of ten years. As the best means of protection against future famines, Railways and Irrigation works engaged the Maharaja's earliest attention. By the end of 1884, or within four years of the Rendition, 140 miles of Railway were completed from the current revenues of the State, crippled though its resources were, and a small local loan of 20 lakhs. The utmost economy was observed in the working of all Departments. Then the advent of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company brought some relief. Terms were arranged with them to complete the State Railway to Harihar from capital borrowed in England; and the local resources, thus set free in this direction, were utilized for large Irrigation works in tracts where they were most needed.

Further, the gold mining industry became firmly established in the Kolar District: and the country was greatly benefited by improvements in various other directions. In ten years from 1881 to 1891, the population increased by 18·34 per cent and the increase has since continued. The rate of mortality declined by about 6·7 per mille, the average duration of life having risen from 24·93 to 25·30.

31. His Highness the Maharaja Chamarajendra Wodeyar ruled the State for fourteen years, and to the great sorrow of his subjects died in the prime of life at Calcutta in December 1894. His eldest son His Highness the present Maharaja, Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar IV, then ten years old succeeded him and was duly installed in Mysore on the 1st February 1895, Her Highness the Maharani being at the same time appointed Regent of Mysore during his minority.

The Maharaja's untimely death: the succession and installation of his eldest son H. H. the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar, then a minor. H. H. the Maharani appointed Regent during his minority.

32. The Regency continued for about 7½ years. Among the important works of public utility executed during the Regency may be mentioned the Chamarajendra Water Works of Bangalore and the Vani Vilas Water Works of Mysore, so named after His Highness the late Maharaja and Her Highness respectively, and the Cauvery Power Works for generating electricity which has since been utilized to light the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, besides supplying energy to work the mines in the Kolar Gold Fields.

The Regency.

33. The appearance of the Bubonic Plague in 1898 in Bangalore and subsequently in Mysore and other places, greatly disturbed the condition of the people and the current of the administration. Vigorous measures were adopted to arrest its spread as far as possible, one of them being the opening out of extensions in Bangalore and Mysore which have since become very popular and prosperous.

The Plague preventive measures.

34. During this period under the special arrangements made for His Highness' education, he made rapid progress: and the tours arranged for him by his European Tutor and Governor increased largely His Highness' store of knowledge and experience. In June 1900 His Highness the Maharaja was married to Princess Pratapa Kumari, younger daughter of Rana Vinaya Simha Jhala of Vana in Kathiawar. This auspicious event was duly celebrated in Mysore in a manner befitting the occasion.

The Maharaja's Education. Marriage 1900, A.D.

35. His Highness the Maharaja having attained the age of eighteen years in June 1902, was invested with full ruling powers on the 8th August of the same year by His Excellency the Viceroy Lord Curzon himself who paid a special visit to Mysore for the purpose.

The investiture of His Highness with full powers, August 1902 A.D.

36. In December of the same year, in response to His Excellency's invitation, His Highness proceeded to Delhi and attended the Durbar held there in honor of the Coronation of the King-Emperor Edward VII.

Maharaja's visit to Delhi to witness Coronation Durbar, 1902-03.

37. In the course of His Highness the present Maharaja's reign which has now lasted eleven years, not only has the high standard of efficiency previously attained been kept up in every way, but the resources of the country in various directions are being developed with a view to bettering the condition of the people and advancing the interests of the State. The construction of large public works, the extension of Railways, the encouragement given to education including technical education, the establishment of co-operative societies with special facilities for their extension, the institution of the Legislative Council, the measures set afoot for economical and moral progress and the association of the leading men of the country with the Government in the inauguration of these measures may be mentioned as some of the prominent features of His Highness' administration.

His Highness' measures for the weal of the country.

38. In compliance with His Excellency the present Viceroy's invitation, the Maharaja paid a visit to Delhi in December 1911 to attend the Coronation of His Most Gracious Majesty King-Emperor George V.

His Highness' visit to Delhi to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor George V.

39. This brief sketch of Mysore history and its present reigning dynasty cannot be brought to a fitting close without allusion to the Imperial and Viceregal visits with which the country has been honoured from time to time. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General to visit Mysore after the Treaty of 1799. His Excellency paid two visits—one in March

The Viceregal and Imperial visits to Mysore.

and the other in October 1834. Next Lord Dalhousie visited Mysore in October 1855. This was followed by Lord Lytton's visit in 1877 and the visits of Lord Dufferin in 1886, Lord Lansdowne in 1892, Lord Elgin in 1895, Lord Curzon in 1900 and 1902, Lord Minto in 1909 and Lord Hardinge in 1913.

40. Among the members of the Imperial Family His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor came to Mysore in 1889 and about 16½ years afterwards Mysore was privileged to entertain His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the present King-Emperor together with his noble consort. The testimony these distinguished visitors have been pleased to bear to the endeavours made for the good administration of the country on progressive and constitutional lines bespeak their good-will and sympathy and Mysore is no less grateful to them for their kindness than for the actual material help and support it has always received from the paramount power in its struggle for advancement. The most recent proof of this is the replacement in December 1913 of the Instrument of Transfer of 1881 by a Treaty in accord with the ancient traditions of Mysore and its loyal and historical relationship with the British Government.

His Highness' brother: The Yuvaraja of Mysore.

41. Sir Sri Kantirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., Yuvaraja of Mysore, is His Highness the Maharaja's younger brother. He was born on the 5th of June 1888. After several years under private tuition he joined the Mayo Raj-Kumar College at Ajmere, but had to leave, after a few months, owing to a severe attack of typhoid fever. He then completed his education under a private tutor, Capt. R. J. W. Heale of the Indian Cavalry, whose services were lent by the Government of India. In 1901 the Yuvaraja made a tour through Burmah and in 1908 he visited Kashmir. In the same year he paid a visit to Japan, where he received a most hospitable welcome. In 1910 the Yuvaraja married Kempu Cheluvajammanniyavaru, 4th daughter of the late Sirdar Dalvai Devaraj Urs, one of the leading noblemen of Mysore. In 1911 he accompanied His Highness the Maharaja to the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi and on that memorable occasion he received a Knighthood of the Order of the Indian Empire. He has recently been raised to a Grand Commandership in the same Order. In the summer of 1913 he made a tour through Europe in the course of which he visited England and other countries. Since his return, the Yuvaraja has taken an active part in public life, and is now an Extraordinary Member of the State Council.

(1) Yaduraya.
(Born A.D. 1370. Emigrated into Mysore from Dwaraka about the year A.D. 1399). 1399-1423.

(2) Hiribettada Chamraj Wodayar I.
1423-1458. (Born 1408.)

(3) Timmaraj Wodayar I.
1458-1478. (Born 1433.)

(4) Hiri-Chamraj Wodayar II.
(Six fingered.)
1478-1513. (Born 1463.)

(5) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar III.
1513-1552. (Born 1492.)

- (6) Timmaraj Wodayar II. *alias* Appanna. 1552-1571. (Born 1511.) (Hemmanhalli House.)
  - Bettada Chamraj Wodayar V 1576-1578. (Born 1549.)
    - (2) Ranadhira Kantirava Narasaraj Wodayar. 1638-1659. (Born 1615.)
  - (9) Raja Wodayar I. 1578-1617. (Born 1552.)
    - Narasaraj Wodayar.
      - (0) Chamraj Wodayar VI. 1617-1637. (Born 1606.)
    - (11) Immadi Raja Wodayar II. 1637-1638. (Born 1617.) (Poisoned by Dalvai.)
- Krishnaraja Wodayar. (Kembal House.)
- (7) Bola Chamraj Wodayar IV. 1571-1576. (Born 1518.)
  - Muppina Devaraj Wodayar of Gundal.
    - (13) Dodda Devaraj Wodayar. 1659-1672. (Born 1627.)
      - (14) Chikka Devaraj Wodayar. 1672-1704. (Born 1645.)
        - (15) Kantirava Maharaj Wodayar (Mukarasu). 1704-1713. (Born 1672.)
          - (16) Dodda Krishnaraj Wodayar. 1713-1731. (Born 1702.) Adopted.
            - (17) Chamaraj Wodayar VII. Son of Aukanahalli Devaraj Urs. 1731-1734. (Born 1704.)
            - (18) Krishnaraj Wodayar II. Son of Chikkanhalli Chame Urs. 1734-1766. (Born 1729.)
              - (19) Nanjaraj Wodayar. 1766-1770. (Born 1762.)
              - (20) Bettada Chamraj Wodayar VIII. 1770-1776. (Born 1759.)
              - Adopted. (21) Khasa Chamaraj Wodayar IX, son of Devaraj Urs of Arikuthara Family. 1776-1796. (Born 1773.)
                - (22) Krishnaraja Wodayar III. 1799-1868. (Born 1794.)
                - Adopted. (23) Chamarajendra Wodayar X. 1868-1894. (Born 22-2-1863.) Married (24) Kempananjammanni. (Born 6-7-1866.) (Maharani Vani Vilas of Kalale family of Bharadvaja Gotra.) Regent 1895-1902.
                - Princess Jayalakshmammani. (Born 1881.)
                - Princess Krishnajammani. (Born 1883.)
                - (25) Krishnaraj Wodayar. (Born 1884.) Installed 1895.
                - Princess Cheluvajammani. (Born 1886.)
                - Prince Kanthirava Narasimha Raj Wodayar. (Born 1888.)

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CHAPTER II.

A Brief Account of the Leading Sirdars in Mysore.

1. The collateral families of the Mysore Maharaja consisted of three branches, *viz.*, the Karugally Family founded by Krishna Raya brother of Yadu Raya, the Kenchalgod Family into which the second son of Yadu Raya was adopted, and the Hemanhally family of Muppina Thimmaraya as well as several other houses connected by mutual relationship. These had exercised authority in various parts of the country but they now became stipendiaries of the Palace. The families are now almost a compact body enjoying their respective Palace stipends, but no territory of political right. Claim to succession to the stipend is recognised according to the Hindu Law of Primogeniture and where there is no direct lineal heir, adoption is allowed, subject to His Highness' sanction. Some families also own Inams or freehold estates, subject to the Regulations of the State. Several of them have had posts of rank conferred on them in the State as well as in the Palace at various times. One of these is the Dalvoi referred to in the former chapter.

2. The Maharaja's relations are known as Arasus, a term which in Kannada literally means ruler and testifies to their relationship with the ruling family. They enjoy certain honours and privileges in the Palace and take seats in the Durbar according to a settled order of precedence.

The leading Sirdars now are the following:—

1. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, B.A., C.S.I.
2. Col. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O.
3. Mr. Lakshmikantharaj Urs.
4. ,, Gopalaraj Urs.
5. ,, Gopalakrishne Urs.
6. ,, The Rana Saheb.
7. ,, Balaraj Urs, B.A.
8. ,, Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs.
9. ,, T. Basavaraj Urs.
10. ,, Chamappaji Urs.
11. ,, A. V. Subramanyaraj Urs.

The Kalale Family.

3. Sirdars Kantharaj Urs and Dalvoi Nanjaraj Urs trace their origin to a distinguished Kathiawari Kshatriya Family of the Bharadwaja Gotra which settled in Kalale near Nanjangud in the days of Vijayanagar. The family was one of the foremost feudatories of that great Empire. It is believed to have been founded by Kanta Wodeyar: some accounts give the date of the foundation as 1504 A.D. The family tradition carries the event back to 1372 A.D. The Kalale Family was protected by the Mysore dynasty—from the attempts of the Ummathoor Chiefs to exterminate it. In the line of succession that followed Kantha Wodeyar came Karikal Mallaraja Wodeyar, nephew (sister's son) of Raja Wodeyar, King of Mysore, to whom allusion has already been made as Dalvoy, or Commander of Mysore Forces. Thimmaraja Wodeyar came after him. At this point the family separated into two distinct branches. The eldest son of Thimmaraja Wodeyar, Muppina Kanthe Urs is known as the ancestor of the present Dalvoi, while his second son Narase Urs's line is now represented by Sirdar M. Kantharaj Urs. The latter branch is prominent in the annals of Mysore as one which has always consistently supported the reigning dynasty. Mr. Kantharaj Urs's eldest sister is the present Dowager Maharani, Her Highness the Maharani Vanivilas Sannidhana, C.I. Mr. Kantharaj Urs, born in 1870, passed the B.A. Degree with distinction from the Christian College, Madras, taking up History and Political Economy as optional subjects and Sanskrit as his optional language and being the first member of the Ursu community to

attain this distinction. He entered the Mysore Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1894 and has since risen to the responsible office of Second Member of the State Council. He married the present Maharaja's eldest sister Maharaja Kumari Jayalakshmammanni Avaru and has a daughter. He was recently created a Companion of the Order of the Star of India.

The Dalvoi branch.

4. The present representative of the Dalvoi branch of the Kalale Family is Mr. D. Nanjaraj Urs, who succeeded his father D. Devaraj Urs on his death in 1912. The office of Dalvoi or Commander of the Forces was held at various times by members of this family, but not in unbroken succession. Mr. D. Devaraj Urs was a Councillor in the Mysore State and left three sons and five daughters one of whom is married to His Highness the Yuvaraja Kantirava Narasimharaja Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.I.E., and another to Sirdar M. Gopalaraj Urs of the Bettadakote Family.

Bettadakote Family.

5. Sirdar Gopalraj Urs (No. 4) and Gopala Krishne Urs (No. 5) both belong to the Bettadakote Family of the Kasyapa Gotra. The name of the Founder is recorded in the family annals as Achyuta Raya. His Highness the Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar II, married the eldest daughter of Katti Gopalaraj Urs of this family. It was this lady, *viz.*, Mahamathosri Lakshammanni, who devoted herself to the interests of the Maharaja's Family during the dark days of the Mahomedan usurpation and entered into Treaty relationship with the British Government in 1782 A.D., and it was she who signed the Subsidiary Treaty of 1799 on behalf of Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, her grandson. It is again from this family that the same Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, being childless, adopted a son in 1865 to perpetuate the reigning family. The adopted boy was the third son of Chikka Krishna Urs, who was the son of His Highness' brother-in-law. On adoption the boy was named Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar, the 10th of that name in the Ruling Dynasty; he had two elder brothers (uterine) named Gopalaraj Urs and Subramanyaraj Urs. Both these died without male issue. The wife of the former adopted one of the sons of Mr. Chikke Urs of the Hunasunal family which traces its descent from the original Karugalli House: this adopted son is known as Sirdar Gopalaraj Urs; he represents the elder branch: he has married a daughter of the late Mr. Dalvoi Devaraj Urs and has now two sons and three daughters.

6. The widow of Subramanyaraj Urs adopted a boy from the Gundlu Family: his name is Sirdar Gopala Krishne Urs: he has married the daughter of the late Mr. Basappaji Urs of the Arepur Family, who was Military Bakshi in charge also of the Palace Zillo Department. He has four sons and three daughters.

The Mugur Family.

7. The Mugur House is one of the most ancient families in Mysore. It is of the Vasishta Gotra. The mother of the late Maharaja Sri Krishnaraja Wodeyar III, Maharani Kempananjammanni belonged to this family. Sarvadhikari Nanjaraj Urs father of the present representative of the family, married Kanthammanni Avaru of the Kalale Family. She was the sister of Her Highness the Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C. I., mother of His Highness the present Maharaja. The present representative of the family Sirdar M. N. Balaraj Urs, received his education in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and graduated from that Institution in 1912 taking History as his optional subject. He accompanied the Yuvaraja during his travels in Europe in 1913. He is now employed as Assistant Secretary to His Highness. His brother junior Balaraj Urs, now 17 years old is a student in the Ursu Boarding School. Mr. Balaraj Urs has three sisters of whom the first Tripura Sundari Ammanni is married to Mr. Nanjaraj Urs, the present representative of the Dalvoi Family.

The Kapadi House.

8. Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs belongs by adoption to the Kapadi House of the Sankhyana Gotra. Kapadi is a village in the Yedatore Taluk, Mysore District. The name of the Founder is known as Sangaraja Urs. The mother of Her Highness the Dowager Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., *viz.*, Guna Ammanni *alias* Kempananjammanni, was a lady born in this family. Sirdar Lakshmikantharaj Urs is the adopted son of

the late Mr. Kapadi Raje Urs and has married His Highness' sister Maharajakumari Cheluvajammanni Avaru and has two daughters.

Turuvekere Family.

9. The progenitor of the Turuvekere Family is known as Basavaraj Urs. Its present representative bears the same name and is the grandson of the brother of Her Highness Maharani Sitha Vilas Sannidhana, C.I., consort of His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Mr. Basavaraja Urs has five sons and one daughter.

The Bagli Family.

10. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, C.I.E., M.V.O., is the present representative of the ancient Bagli Family. One of its most distinguished members was known as Dodda Dese Urs. By his adoptive mother's side, Col. Desaraj Urs is connected with the Kapadi family and by birth he belongs to the Bilikere Family: he has been adopted into the Bagli Family; his grandfather's sister of that family married His Highness the late Maharaja Krishnaraja Wodeyar III. Col. Desaraj Urs first entered service in Mysore as Attache, Military Department in 1884: shortly afterwards he joined the Madras Cavalry, and saw active service in Burma. His services were afterwards transferred to the Mysore Government in 1887 and he now holds the responsible post of Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops, Military Department. He married His Highness' sister the second Maharajakumari and has a son 14 years old named Chik Desaraj Urs.

11. Col. Desaraj Urs was made a Lt.-Col. by His Highness the Maharaja in 1894, and an M.V.O., in 1906; he was subsequently made Colonel on the Staff in 1911 in which year the title of C.I.E. was conferred on him. He has now accompanied the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers on active service to the front.

Jhala Family.

12. The Rana Saheb Vinaya Singh of Vana is a Rajaput of the great Jhala Family in Kathiawar that has given rulers to Dhrangadra, Vankaner, Wadhwan and Jhalara Patan in Rajaputana. Vana is an off-shoot from Wadhwan. The Vana branch traces back its descent to Thakur Arjunsinghji of Wadhwan. The Rana Saheb possesses a share (Giras) of the ancestral Jahgir in Vana and has now two daughters living and a son. The elder daughter Pratap Kumari Bai is married to His Highness the present Maharaja of Mysore and is known as Her Highness the Maharani Lakshmivilas Sannidhana. The younger daughter has been given in marriage to the eldest son of the Thakur of Gondal in Kathiawar.

Arepur Family.

13. Sirdar A. Chamappaji Urs (No. 10) and A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs (No. 11) belong to the Arepur Family. His Highness the late Maharaja conferred upon Mr. A. Basappaji Urs, father of Mr. Chamappaji Urs, the local title of Raja Sena Bhushana, as Military Bakshi and Bakshi of the Zillo Kacheri in the Palace. His wife was the late Maharaja's uterine sister. Mr. A. Chamappaji Urs has succeeded his father as Bakshi of Zillo Kacheri and Mr. A. Veera Subramanyaraj Urs is now Bakshi of the Kille (Barr) Kacheri.

CHAPTER III.

Jahgirdars.

1. There are only two hereditary nobles in Mysore known as Jahgirdars, *viz.*, the Jahgirdar of Yelandur and the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

Jahgirdar of Yelandur. Dewan Purniah's Family.

2. From information available it appears that Purniah, the founder of the former family was a Madhwa Brahmin by caste, born in 1735 A. D. in the village of Tircambore, Karur Taluk, Coimbatore District. He began life as an employee under a sowcar by name Andani Chetty and subsequently secured a footing in the Treasury Department, under Hyder Ali. Of him, Sir Thomas Munro says:—

> "He had, in the time of Hyder Ali, found his way by his talents from an "obscure situation to one of the first offices of the State and he maintain-"ed himself in it in opposition to many able rivals throughout the reign "of Tippu Sultan. When Seringapatam fell, we found him willing to "accept the post of Dewan."

3. Accordingly, on the restoration of the country to the Maharaja in 1799, Purniah was made Dewan by the British during His Highness' minority to conduct the administration of the country under the advice of the British Resident. In recognition of the meritorious services of Dewan Purniah, the Maharaja, on the advice of the British Government, granted to him as a Jahgir the fertile tract of Yelandur in the Mysore District, comprising an area of about 102 square miles yielding nearly half a lakh of rupees under a proper sunnad and made an announcement of the grant in open Durbar held on the 27th December 1807. His Highness assuming the reins of Government in 1810-11, the Regency of Purniah ceased. He remained a pensioner for some time and died in March 1812 A.D. With a view to preserve the intergrity of the Jahgir and provide for the ease and comfort of the lineal descendants of the family, His Highness the late Maharaja Sri Chamarajendra Wodeyar passed a Legislative Enactment in 1885, declaring the Jahgir of Yelandur to be inalienable and impartible, defining the Jahgirdar's position and providing for succession to the Jahgir and also for annuities to the Jahgirdar and other descendants of Dewan Purniah. The late Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K.C.I.E., who was Dewan of Mysore from 1901-1906, was the fourth in succession as Jahgirdar. On his death in December 1911, without any male issue, Mr. Narasinga Rao Purniah, B.A., the son of his deceased younger brother, was recognized as Jahgirdar of Yelandur. He is also employed in the Mysore Service, having started as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1902, and is now Assistant Commissioner, 1st class, in the Tumkur District.

Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram.

4. The only other family which holds a Jahgir in hereditary succession is that of the Jahgirdar of Sivasamudram, called also Sivansamudram, in the Mysore District. In 1805, Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who was an employee under Major Wilkes, the Resident in Mysore, constructed at his own expenses two bridges over the Cauvery on both sides of the island of Sivasamudram on the borders of the Mysore and British territory. In recognition of his public spirit and in order to ensure the maintenance of the bridges, the British Government and His Highness the Maharaja granted him Jahgirs in 1829 yielding altogether an annual revenue of about Rs. 17,000 in their respective territories and in 1834 the title of "*Janopakara Kartha*" (Public Benefactor) was also conferred on him as a hereditary distinction in his family under instructions received from the Government of India. The present heir of the family, Mr. T. Anandaraya Mudaliar, who is now 30 years of age is the great-grandson of Ramaswami Mudaliar.

CHAPTER IV.

A Brief Account of the more Important Indian Officers in the State.

Officials.

There are no hereditary officials of importance in the Mysore State. Of the important officers in the service of the State the following may be mentioned:—

1. Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, B.A., L.C.E., M.INST. C.E., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore and *Ex-officio* President of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 4,000.

Born in September 1861, Mr. Visvesvaraya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, took the B.A. Degree of the Madras University from the Central College at Bangalore, and the L. C. E. Degree of the Bombay University from the College of Engineering at Poona. He was appointed to the guaranteed post of Assistant Engineer under the Bombay Government in 1884 and served in Nasik, Khandesh, Poona, Surat and other places and rose successively to the positions of Executive Engineer and Superintending Engineer, under the Bombay Government. He served for four years as Sanitary Engineer to Government and Member of the Sanitary Board, Bombay. He gave evidence before the Irrigation Commission in 1901; was seleceted by the Bombay Government to attend the Irrigation Conference held at Simla in September 1904; was employed in 1905 on Special Duty in the Public Works Secretariat in connection with the Irrigation projects; and in 1907 was sent to Aden on deputation to advise the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement with regard to certain sanitary matters. His services were lent to the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderbad as Special Consulting Engineer from 9th April 1909 to 8th November 1909 in connection with the flood prevention measures and drainage of the city of Hyderabad.

He retired from the service of the Bombay Government in October 1909 and joined the Mysore Service as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Works and Railways, on 15th November 1909. After serving for about three years in this capacity he was on 10th November 1912, raised to the position of Dewan of Mysore. He was in January 1906 awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Medal of the second class; and was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on the occasion of the King Emperor's Coronation at Delhi in December 1911.

2. Rajamantrapravina Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, M.A., M.L., C.I.E., F.M.U., 1st Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council. Pay Rs. 2,000.

Born in October 1860, Mr. H. V. Nanjundayya, who is a Telugu Smartha Brahmin of Mysore, entered the Mysore Service as a Munsiff in January 1885. He was made an Assistant Commissioner in April 1886; and after holding various offices in the Executive and Judicial Departments, rose to the position of Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Shimoga in 1898. He was next appointed Secretary to Government, General and Revenue Departments, in 1901, from which place he was promoted as a Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore in 1904. In April 1909 he was appointed Member of Council to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja and has twice held the office of the Chief Judge as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. Nanjundayya is an M.A. and M.L., and a Fellow of the Madras University. In appreciation of his valuable services, he was awarded the title of Rajamantrapravina by His Highness the Maharaja in open Durbar on 11th October 1913; and he was created a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire on 1st January 1914.

3. Mr. M. Kantaraj Urs, B.A., C.S.I., Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council (pay Rs. 1,800), is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and a prominent member of the Ursu Community. Born in 1870, Mr. Kantaraj Urs, who is a graduate of the Madras University, entered the service of the State as a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1894 and after serving as Assistant Commissioner and Special Sub-Division Officer, was made Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Mysore in 1904. He was promoted as Excise Commissioner in February 1912 and was elevated to the position of Second Member of Council in the following January. He was created a Companion of the Star of India in June 1914. (For further particulars, *vide* page 10 under Ursu Sardars.)

4. Mr. K. S. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, B.A., B,L., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,500.

Born in the year 1869, Mr. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, headed the list of successful candidates in the first Mysore Civil Service Examination held in July 1892 and was appointed a Probationary Assistant Commissioner. After serving successively as Munsiff, Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary, Deputy Secretary and Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments, he was appointed to officiate as Judge of the Chief Court in December 1909 and confirmed in that appointment in June 1912.

5. Mr. T. Paramasiva Iyer, B.A., Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore. Pay Rs. 1,500.

Mr. Paramasiva Iyer, who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, was born in the year 1863 and joined the Mysore service in 1885 as an Assistant Professor in the Central College. He was made a Probationary Assistant Commissioner in December 1891. After serving the State as an Assistant Commissioner, City Magistrate, Sub-Judge, and District and Sessions Judge, he was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Chief Court on 1st July 1914.

6. Col. J. Desaraj Urs, Chief Commandant, Mysore State Troops. Pay Rs. 1,700.

He is a brother-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. Born in 1862, Col. Desaraj Urs joined the Madras Cavalry as a Commissioned Officer in 1885. He left India for active service in Burma in 1886 and on his return to Madras his services were lent to Mysore for employment as Assistant to the Military Secretary and Aid-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja. He resigned the British service in 1890, was made Commandant, Imperial Service Regiment, Mysore Lancers, in 1894 and appointed to his present post of Chief Commandant in 1897. (*Vide* also page 12.)

7. Mr. K. Seshadri Dorasami Iyer, Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400.

Mr. Dorasami Iyer is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin and is the eldest son of the late Rajyadhurandhara Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, K.C.S.I., who was Dewan of Mysore for a period of about 18 years from 1883 to 1901. Born on the 9th April 1867, Mr. Dorasami Iyer joined the service of the State on the 21st of June 1888 as Private Secretary to the Dewan. He was appointed Revenue Assistant Commissioner on the 24th of November 1891, and after serving as Sub-Divisional Officer, Deputy Commissioner, and Officiating Excise Commissioner, he was made Revenue Commissioner in Mysore on the 1st of July 1912.

8. Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, B.Sc., L.C.E., Officiating Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Public Works Department. Pay Rs. 1,750. Born in 1863, Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrav, who is a Vaishnava (Madhwa) Brahmin, joined the Bombay Public Works Department as an apprentice Engineer in March 1887. He rose to the position of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, in Bombay, when his services were lent to Mysore in July 1911 for employment as Superintending Engineer. He was appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer of Mysore and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, in November 1912, and has since been confirmed in the position.

9. Dewan Bahadur Jnan Saran Chakravarti, M.A., F.R.A.S., Comptroller and *Ex-Officio* Financial Secretary and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,800. Born in 1875, Mr. Chakravarti who is a Bengali Brahmin, first entered the Provincial Educational Service of Bengal as Professor of Mathematics, Hoogly College; but subsequently joined the Finance Department as a Probationer on the 15th of May 1898 and served as Assistant Accountant-General at Calcutta, Rangoon and Allahabad till July 1908, when his services were transferred to Mysore as Comptroller and *Ex-Officio* Financial Secretary to Government. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in January 1914.

10. Dewan Bahadur Mr. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, B.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Police in Mysore and a nominated Member of the Mysore Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400. Born in the year 1862, Mr. Srikantesvara Aiyar who is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin, entered the Mysore service in December 1887. He rose to the position of Assistant Commissioner in 1892, was appointed Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate in July 1906, and promoted to the post of Inspector-General of Police in December 1912. The title of Dewan Bahadur was conferred on him in June 1914.

11. Mr. Purna Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., Excise Commissioner in Mysore and a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400. A Brahmin of the Madhwa Community, he was born in the year 1869 and entered service in 1890 as Home Tutor to His Highness the first Prince of Mysore. He served successively as Assistant Tutor, Assistant Private Secretary and Huzur Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and was appointed Excise Commissioner in February 1914.

12. Rao Bahadur Mr. T. V. Armugam Mudaliar, M.B. and C.M., Senior Surgeon and *Ex-Officio* Sanitary Commissioner. Pay Rs. 1,400. A Tamilian Vellala by caste, he was born in 1861 and entered the Medical Department of Mysore as an Assistant Surgeon in 1887. He served as Civil Surgeon and Resident Medical Officer, Victoria Hospital, and was appointed Senior Surgeon and *Ex-Officio* Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore on the 1st of January 1914. In appreciation of his good work in the Victoria Hospital the title of Rao Saheb was conferred on him in October 1911 and that of Rao Bahadur on the 1st of January 1914.

13. Rao Bahadur Mr. M. Shama Rao, M.A., Inspector-General of Education and a nominated Member of the Legislative Council. Pay Rs. 1,400. A Madhwa Brahmin of Mysore, he was born in the year 1860 and joined the service as an Assistant Master, Maharaja's College on the 26th of May 1885. He was appointed Probationary Assistant Commissioner in 1895; and after serving as Assistant Commissioner, Assistant Secretary to Government, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Deputy Commissioner, he was appointed Inspector-General of Education on the 15th of June 1913. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him on the 1st of January 1914.

14. Mr. D. K. Darasha, B.A., is the Superintendent of Survey and Settlement in Mysore. Pay Rs. 900. Belongs to a well known Parsi family long settled in Mysore. Was born in 1867; joined the Mysore service as a Revenue Probationer in January 1897; was (in consideration of his family claims), nominated to the Civil Service as Probationary Assistant Commissioner in November 1897; was appointed Superintendent of Survey and Settlement on the 1st of January 1914.

CHAPTER V.

Brief Account of the Leading Retired Officers Residing in Mysore.

Retired officers of Government. Non-official gentlemen.

Among the non-officials residing in the Mysore State the following retired Officers of Government deserve particular mention by reason of their prominent position in society and the high offices held by them in the State prior to their retirement from service.

1. Pradhana Siromani Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B.A., C.I.E., retired Dewan of Mysore, is a son of the late Sir T. Madhava Rao, who was Dewan of Baroda, Indore and Travancore. Born in May 1859, he joined the Mysore service in 1873 as Attaché to the Mysore Commission. After holding various Offices in the State, he rose to the position of Member of the Council of His Highness the Maharaja in March 1906 and was appointed Dewan in April 1909. After serving the State for over three years as Dewan, he retired from the Office in November 1912, on a Special Pension of Rs. 1,250 a month. He was made a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire in June 1910. The title of Pradhana Siromani was bestowed on him and he was decorated with the jewel of the First Class of the Gandabherunda Order by His Highness the Maharaja in Durbar on 18th October 1912.

2. Rajamantrapravina Dewan Bhadur Mr. C. Srinivasa Iyengar, retired Member of Council, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin. He was born in April 1850, joined the Mysore Service in a ministerial capacity in 1873 and rose to the position of Member of His Highness the Maharaja's Council from which he retired in June 1906.

The title of Rajamantra Pravina was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1904 and that of Dewan Bahadur by the British Government in June 1914. He is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council as also of the Mysore Economic Conference.

3. Rajasabhabhushana Dewan Bhadur Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty is a retired Member of Council and a prominent member of the Lingayat Community. Born in 1854, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1874 and after passing through the various grades of service rose to the position of Member of Council in 1906 from which he retired in February 1912.

Mr. Puttanna Chetty is a Member of the Mysore Legislative Council as well as of the Mysore Economic Conference. He has been Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality since February 1913. The title of Rajasabhabhushana was bestowed on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1911 and that of Dewan Bahadur by his Excellency the Viceroy in December 1911. He was also awarded a Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First class on 22nd June 1914 for his public services as Honorary President of the Bangalore City Municipality and in other capacities.

4. Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur Mr. A. Rangaswamiengar, B.A., B.L., retired Revenue Commissioner, is a Sri Vaishnava Brahmin of the Tanjore District. Born in 1851, he joined the Mysore service in 1875. He successively served as Sub-Judge, Comptroller, Deputy Commissioner, Inspector-General of Police, Judge of the Chief Court and Revenue Commissioner, and retired from the last-mentioned Office in July 1911. The title of Rajakaryapravina was conferred on him by His Highness the Maharaja in October 1907 and that of Rao Bahadur by the British Government in January 1911.

5. Mr. P. S. Achyuta Rao, L.M.S., retired Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. He joined the Mysore service as an Assistant Surgeon in 1884 and rose to the position of the Head of the Medical Department in which capacity he retired from service on the 1st of January 1914.

6. Rajakaryaprasakta Rao Bahadur Mr. Desmukh Shama Rao, retired Survey and Settlement Commissioner in Mysore, is a Madhwa Brahmin. Born in 1853, he joined the Mysore service as a clerk in 1870, rose to the position of Superintendent of Survey and Settlement and retired from that appointment in January 1914. The title of Rao Bahadur was conferred on him by the British Government in January 1911 and that of Rajakaryaprasakta by His Highness the Maharaja on the 5th of October 1911.

7. Mr. E. R. Subrayer, B.A., B.C.E., retired Comptroller of the Government of Mysore, is a Tamilian Smartha Brahmin. Born in the year 1849, he joined the Public Works Department in Mysore in 1875, became Comptroller to the Government of Mysore in 1895 and retired from service in that capacity in January 1904.